THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING SONG appears in the last number of the *Indian Charivari* :

STRACHEY THOUGH WE'LL MISS YOU.
(Air :—Willie we have missed you.)

H Strachey is it so near
You going home ?
Nay, never tell me no dear,
Nor that again you'll come.
We've heard you in debate,
And did mighty rejoice.
When you'd finished, and the Chamber rang
No longer with your voice.
Which with humbug filled the car,
But now your time is come ;
Oh ! Strachey though we'll miss you,
We're glad you're going home.

We'll not forget it lightly,
Although long ago ;
How you, when broad and brightly,
Th Indian's flew did glow
Raised the men who quenched it.
Pat Forsyth and Owen past ;
For boldly stringing rebels up
As we've had to do at last.
Had they listened to your voice,
Oh ! but this had never come ;
Dear Strachey though we'll miss you
We're glad you're going home.

e Income-tax, without you,
as under Temple high,
he memory yet about you,
How 'twas doubled presently
you, while all men cursed
ed your reckless reign—
— as a legacy.
! Never come again,
and another famine,
if it should come,
ay, though we'll miss you.
ever more at home.

RICH PHILLIPP, of Riesbach, Zurich, ve discovered a process with can and fresh for any length of time in any ro. The nature of the plan is not stated, es of the preserved milk have been subject- ere tests by the Chemical Agricultural Com- , who failed to detect any doubtful ingredients. r Phillipp proposes to send his milk to England kly, and to dispose of it at a very cheap rate. We gh he would send his agent to India.

MR. J. A. ROEBUCK M. P. is dead. Our contem- ary of the *Indian Daily News* has given two in- tive articles on his life and career. We take the owing biographical notice from *Men of the Time* :

" Grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally scended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras in 1802, nt to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a ister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for h at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character borough reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his ointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Canada during the dispute pending between the Exe- ve Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck menced the publication of a series of political Pamphlets he People,' in which, having assailed the whole body of litical editors, reporters and contributors to the press, par- ularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harm- s duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain aking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he re- ed as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at general election in August, 1837. He regained it in June, but was again defeated at the general election in August, and from May, 1849, till 1868 he represented Sheffield. buck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particu- distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In y 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a for enquiry into the conduct of the war, known to his 'the Sebastapol Committee.' The Aberdeen Govern- resisting the enquiry, was beaten on a division by a of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no the new Cabinet, but acted as chairman of the com- ppointed through his exertions In December 1855. n unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship of the tan Board of Works at a salary of £1,500, standing he list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted manship of the Administrative Reform Association, ch great things were expected, though, after publish- inous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. ime written 'Plan for Government of our English s,' published in 1849, and 'History of the Whig Ministry ,' in 1852, a work of great ability. In 1868 he lost his Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the ty- proceedings of Trades Unions, but he was returned at d of the poll at the general election of February 1874."

THE MILL-OWNERS' Association, Bombay, the e Mr. Moraijee Goculdass made some pertinent s on the Factory Bill. We extract the ng :

t for me, gentlemen, to attribute motives to those to r destines are committed, but who will not feel dis- comfited at the wide ... so responsible a member of the English Cabinet as Lord Salisbury lately chose to address to the Manchestrians, urging them, for reasons best known to himself, to persevere and leave nothing undone till the import duties are *in toto* abolished, as if the interests of the people of India and the necessity of increasing harassing systems of taxation were nothing before the interests of Manchester ? What the results of this will be it would be premature at this moment to say. But I fear the truth has yet to be appreciated by those in power, that on the future of the mill industry of India depends to a great extent the solution of the great Indian problem of finding work for the people. It is not the interests of a few mill-owners only that are at stake in the matter, nor is it a question affecting merely thousands of shareholders who have invested their money in the mills, but it concerns a very large number of the lower classes. And as such it ought to concern the Government. Our country hand-loom weavers have already lost their livelihood and if the mills, which are trying to supply their place, be compelled to share the same fate, the result will be one which it is not pleasant to think of. The Government especially, I fear, will have to deal with a large pauper population—a fact which will not be brought home to their minds till it actually happens.

Quite true. But as Exeter Hall has fraternized with Manchester, we fear there is little hope of success for Indian mill-owners in their attempt to arrest the progress of the Factory Bill.

ALI BABA in *Vanity Fair* thus portrays the Indian Villager :

" When our villager wants to realise a political idea he dies of famine. This has about it a certain air of seriousness. A man will not die of famine unless he be in earnest. Famine is the horizon of the Indian villager ; insufficient food is the foreground. And this is the more extraordinary since the villager is surrounded by a dreamland of plenty * * * Amid this easeful and luscious splendor the villager labors and starves. Reams of hiccoughing platitudes lodged in the pigeon-holes of the Home Office by all the gentlemen clerks and gentlemen farmers of the world cannot mend this. While the Indian villager has to maintain the glorious phantasmagoria of an imperial policy, while he has to support legions of scarlet soldiers golden chuprassies, purple politicals and green commissions, he must remain the hunger-stricken, overdriven phantom he is. While the eagle of Thought rides the tempest in scorn, Who cares if the lightning is burning the corn ?

If old England is going to maintain her throne and her swagger in our vast Orient she ought to pay up like a—man, I was going to say. These unpaid-for glories bring nothing but shame.

The picture is graphic and truthful.

TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

THE AMERICAN elections, which took place in eleven States of the Union on November 4th, show a decided gain for the Republicans, from which as well as from the enthusiastic reception that he has met since his return to his country, it is inferred that General Grant will probably be elected for a third term of office a twelve month hence. On the other hand though the Republicans are gaining ground in the Senate, the Democrats are holding their own in the House of Representatives, and a good deal is being said of the possibility of a third party, consisting of the more moderate men among the Republicans and Democrats.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR is introducing the cultivation of indigo into his dominions, and there is promise of good success.

TOUGHENED GLASS sleepers for railways are attracting much attention in England ; they are said to be as strong and durable as those of cast iron, while weighing only one-third as much, and costing somewhat less.

PROFESSOR GRAY, it is announced, has been recognized as the original inventor of the telephone, and is to receive 20 per cent. of the profits from the rental of the machines in America.

DR. E. BONAVIA says that legions of white ants may be kept off by the proper application of a little aloe juice, obtained from Agave Americana.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, says the *Times*, has, through the Rev. G. Connor one of her chaplains, sent a message to the parents of Mr. Damant, who was recently killed by the Nagas at Kohima. Her Majesty wished to express her heartfelt sympathy with the family in their sorrow, and she trusted that it would be a source of comfort to them to feel how gallant and brave their son had been in circumstances so exceptionally trying.

THE CIVIL SERVICE Commissioners have issued regulations for the open competition to be held in London on June 15, 1880, and following days. The examination will be "open to all qualified persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty." The following are the only alterations in details : It is provided that " applications for leave to alter or to add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained, unless received on or before May 15, 1880.' Also that " an allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the colleges Universities of which have been approved by the Secretary of State, *viz*, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, Trinity College, Dublin, University College, London, and King's College, London, provided such candidates shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates." The Commissioners state that they have been requested to inform candidates for the Indian Civil Service, that " in the event of their being appointed to the Service, they will not be admitted to the existing Civil Funds, but that they will be required, as a condition of their appointment, to subscribe to a new fund which is about to be established by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the grant of pensions to the families of future members f the Indian Civil Service."

o WEDNESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Anglo-Indian Guardian* says that " the Queen's gift of a silver cup to her god-daughter, the infant child of Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach with the inscription " From her god-mother, Victoria R. and I." has created quite an outburst of indignation at the violation of the pledge given that the assumption of the title of Empress would be confined to India."

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay have decided not to give pensions to the employes of the Trust, but to adopt a scheme for a provident fund. By this means the employes of the Trust, after service for a certain definite number of years will receive a sum to ... or be paid in ... The decision in favor of the provident fund was carried by a large majority.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the N. W. P. has ordered that any clerk in any of the Secretariat offices hereafter becoming security for any other person, without the consent of the head of his office, will be summarily dismissed from his appointment. This order will also apply to clerks employed in the office of the Board of Revenue.

THE PIONEER writes : " It is almost hopeless to look for succour to the Legislative Council where the financial member commands a steady majority, even for purposes against which the majority itself protests." Then why keep up the sham of a Council ?

THE COMMITTEE of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have prepared a protest against the new Trades and Professions bill in the shape of a petition to the Legislative Council. They remark :

" The Bill now before your Excellency's Council is in reality an Income-tax, rendered especially obnoxious by the circumstance that its inquisitorial provision are unprecedented, and that incomes from realised property, which are admittedly those most able and those which should before all others be called upon to contribute to the necessities of the State, are exempted from its operation.

The details of the Bill, moreover, your memorialists respectfully submit, are calculated to create much discontent, more particularly the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of section 5 against the continuance of which your memorialists desire to record their most earnest protest. By this section it is provided that the list of persons prepared by the Collector, showing the amount payable by each shall be open to public inspection, and such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in such public place or places of all towns or villages concerned, and shall be made known to the persons affected in such other manner (if any) as the local Government may direct. No trader would at any time willingly acquiesce in the publication of his income ; while such a proceeding after bad seasons or periods of depression or disaster might be fatally injurious to his credit. No such practice has ever been heard of in England and your memorialists venture to express their hope that your Excellency will, on re-consideration expunge or modify this obnoxious clause before the Bill is passed, so as to prevent the mischievous consequences which might ensue from it in its present form.

That as it is desirable in the interests of the entire community that the tax should fall equally on all classes your memorialists further respectfully request the favour of your Excellency's attention to the inequality of the incidence of the tax on the trading and on the official classes. Under section 13 the tax on the latter is fixed at one and-a-half per cent ; while under section 4 persons carrying on business are assessed on higher scale according to schedule 2 which fixes the tax at 2 per cent. on the minimum amounts of income and at about 1½ per cent. on the maximum. By this method the average incidence of the tax on the trading classes is considerably in excess of 1½ per cent. which the official classes are required to pay. It seems to your memorialists that the scheme of the

second schedule is unjust, while at the same time it is unnecessary, and they therefore desire to protest against it.

WITH REGARD to the Factory Bill the same body has submitted a memorial, from which we make the following extracts :

Section 1.—Your committee recommend that the permissive character of the Bill be removed and that it be made applicable to the whole of British India ; they also suggest that the Government of India should request the Government of Native States where cotton factories have been established such as Hyderabad and Indore to introduce into their respective territories similar enactments, in order that such factories which compete with the Bombay mills, may have no protective advantage.

"Section 2, para 4.—Your committee recommend that the words "young person means a person between the ages of twelve and sixteen years," in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th lines of this paragraph, be omitted, and that the words "young person" wherever they appear in the Bill, be deleted. In recommending that the definition of a young person be omitted, your committee consider it undesirable to make the Act applicable to persons above the age of twelve years, because young persons come to maturity at a much earlier age in this country than at home.

Your committee have been induced to recommend the alteration in the hours of employment of children from six to seven hours from the consideration that if the limitation is fixed at six hours the children may go for employment from one factory to another without detection, and so defeat the object of the Act.

Is the Chamber an organ of Manchester ?

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter :

DEAR SIR,—I shall be much obliged by a grant of a small portion of your valuable paper to acknowledge with thanks a very handsome donation of Rs. 250 from their Highnesses the Dowager Maharani and the Maharaja of Burdwan, in memory of His Highness the late Maharajah of Burdwan in aid of the funds of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Society has now existed for fourteen years in Calcutta, and is affording relief to all classes without distinction of race or creed, and is wholly indebted to the liberality of all classes for its existence, for it has no deposit fund.

Yours faithfully,
S. GEORGE.
Treasurer to St. Vincent de Pauls Society.
The 8th December 1879.

The Maharani has also contributed Rs. 500 to the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Rs. 10,000 to the Zoo for the erection of a memorial tablet in honor of the late Maharaja.

THURSDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

THE OFFICE of the Ex-Engineer of Sylhet, says a correspondent, was burnt [illegible] month and he has [illegible] to the incendiary. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by the Deputy Commissioner for discovering the perpetrator or any information leading to his detection. Suspicion it is said has fallen upon a defaulting contractor.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving the following letter, which we may mention has come from a European gentleman :

In August last, during the height of the inundation I was travelling from Bugwangolah to Berhampore, and after riding about half way to Jeagunge, found that I could proceed no further on horse-back, as portions of the road had been washed away and some of the bridges carried off by the flood.

After some difficulty I managed to procure an open fisherman's *dingy*, and with two boys as crew, started at dusk, after pushing along for a couple of miles, I was obliged to make fast the boat to a Babool tree for the night, as the current was too strong to track up any further in the dark, and as it rained off and on during the night, I was in a sad plight. Well, at daybreak, I sent one of the boys to seek for assistance, and at a short distance ahead he met one of the bankers of Baloochar (Babu Than Sing Boyad) who was conveying help to the distressed villagers in the shape of rice, dall, vegetables, ghee, oil, &c., (two boat-loads of which articles accompanied him).

On hearing of my condition, he very hospitably offered me a breakfast, consting of chuppaties, sweets and milk, and then mooring his own boat, sent his boatmen to pull my boat on to Baloochur. The Baboo was a perfect stranger to me, and judging by appearance, could only take me for a poor distressed European, or perhaps a loafer worthless, he gave me all the assistance in his power, and I learnt subsequently that he was out for some day in his small *pansy* going from one village to another, assisting the distressed, who were not his ryats, and had no claim upon him, except as his fellow creatures. I mentioned this circumstance to the Collector of the District, who remarked that he was glad to find that the bankers of Baloochar were so charitable, and I thought no more of the matter, as I have not heard that the Babu received even the thanks of Government for the timely assistance he *personally* rendered to the poor, who were actually starving.

Babu Than Sing is a wealthy man, and as he acted from motives of pure philanthropy, it is a matter of perfect indifference to him whether his charities are noticed or not, he assisted the poor and distressed (at a good deal of personal discomfort to himself) simply because he thought it was *his duty* to do so. Would that *Christian Missionaries* who make such a parade of their charitable actions, would follow the example of the worthy Babu!—One of the Missionaries (about the time I allude to) was sending round a subscription list, to collect funds for purchasing a comfortable 'Budgerow,' to enable him to visit the distressed district and preach the gospel to the poor, who were without food to sustain life.

He only required 1,000 rupees to enable him to purchase a nice comfortable boat, and then he would go his rounds to Christianize all the poor benighted villagers, and send a detailed report, to the Mission at home of the hardship and discomforts Brother—had undergone, for such a laudable purpose ! ! !

I have just read one of these accounts in a Missionary periodical, and have no doubt friends at home were much edified by it. RASHNEE,

The 4th December, 1879.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Indu Prokash* supports our proposal to release Dr. Rajendralala Mitra from his present official work, in which his great intellect is simply wasted, and to grant him a full pay pension with a view to enable him to continue his literary labours. Our contemporary says :

In alluding to Dr. Rajendralal's Notices of Sanskrit Mss., No. XIV., our contemporay of the *Hindoo Patriot* throws out a hint which in the interests of Sanskrit literature and philology, we trust the Government of Bengal will deem worthy of adoption. Our contemporary suggests that the experience and knowledge of Dr. Rajendralala as a Sanscrit Scholar may be turned to good practical account for public benefit by releasing him from his present duties and enabling him to prosecute his enquiries into the Mss. records of ancient Sanscrit Literature. The suggestion is a happy one. There is much force and reason in the recommendation. Men may be found in Bengal to take up Dr. Rajendralala's official work and to do it as ably as he has done. But few perhaps can be found even in Bengal to undertake the literary portion of his undertakings. Surely it cannot but be to the interest of the State to obtain from its servants the best results of their labours in the direction in which by their talents and industry, they have evinced special aptitude. It is in this way that a civilized Government best secures the landmarks of a nation's progress. The late Court of Directors liberally patronized all undertakings having for their object the advancement of the national literature of the Hindus—a literature which, as our contemporary remarks, has now become the heritage of the whole civilized world. To this patronage it is that we owe the splendid editions of the texts of the Rigveda by Dr. Max Muller and of the Yajur-Veda by Dr. Albert Weber, works which with others have done so much to promote the study of Sanskrit in Europe, Asia and America. In like manner we have little doubt that Sanskrit philology will gain immensely by the exclusive employment of men like Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on works for which their sound learning and ripe scholarship eminently fit them. Lord Lytton and Sir Ashley Eden will act the parts of a Bhoja or a Vicram in their patronage of learning. The thing is not unknown in England. There, however, men of learning have for their patrons the public at large. India has yet to be educated to reach that standard of taste for literature and accordingly much has to be done by Government which in Europe is left to the public. We trust therefore that in the true interests of learning, our contemporary's suggestion will find an echo in the pratical counsels of the Empire.

WE TAKE from the *Pioneer* the following Kabul news :

Cabul 9th December.—General Baker's Brigade left this morning ; it marches to-day to Charasiah. The Brigade is composed of 450 men of the 92nd Highlanders, 550 of the 5th Punjab Infantry, five troops of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, four guns No. 2 Mountain Battery, and a detachment of Sappers with gun-cotton. General Macpherson bivouacked last night just through the Cabul gorge at the entrance of the Chardeh Valley. He halts there to-day and then pushes forward to Argandeh, where Mahomed Jan's sowars have been seen. Efforts will be made to get between the enemy and the Unai Pass leading to Bamian. The five thousand hillmen and regulars may rally meaning fighting. Supplies were pouring in from Wogar before this tribal rising. Two-thirds of the amount of *bhoosa* needed are now stored at Sherpur. The Guides Infantry and cavalry are expected here to-morrow [illegible] Cabul. Hashim Khan, son of the Debra prisoner is appointed Governor of Turkishtan, Gholam Hyder the nominal Governor having ignored our overtures. Sufficient escort will be allowed Hashim Khan to assure his safety. Such followers as he may raise will be well equipped from the arms &c., captured in the Bala Hissar. Hashim Khan on both father's and mother's side is a Barukzai and will be respected on account of his royal blood. Turkistan is very unsettled no real Government existing. The roads are so unsafe that *kafilas* cannot travel. The trade with Bokhara upon which Cabul relies so much is now suspended. It is very desirable that the country be settled and all the Chiefs peaceably inclined have some responsible Governor to look to. The fine on the Kabul city will probably be fifty lakhs of rupees. Mustaufi has been released on security. General Hugh Gough takes charge of the communication from Cabul to Jumrood Colonel Lockhart has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster. General here subject to the confirmation of the Military Department.

10th.—General Macpherson's Brigade marched to-day to head the enemy, who are reported trying to effect a junction with the Kohistanis. General Baker's column makes a feint going towards the Logar Valley, but strikes off sharply to the south-west and throws itself across the Ghuzni road, thus cutting off Mahomed Jan's and Muski-Alam's retreat towards Ghuzni. If General Macpherson's advance does not scare away the enemy towards Bamian, Mahomed Jan will be almost forced to fight. Meer Buttcha, a Kohistani Chief, has still a force of men with him at Baba-Kuch-Kar, south-east of Istalif.

Peshawar, 10th December.—Yakoob Khan left this morning at 9 o'clock. He will halt to-night at Attock Fort. The road as far as Attock is patrolled, and every precaution taken to prevent any attempt to escape.

FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE PIONEER has the following :

Whilst Indian interests are sacrificed to Manchester, it is a fact, which ought to be notorious, that the Manchester men are themselves to blame, to a very great extent, for the depression they suffer from Their own dishonesty is causing them a heavy loss. The British Consul at Chefoo in China, in a memorandum on the trade of this treaty port, remarks that "our textiles have got a bad name, the demand for them is decreasing, and their place is being supplied by American manufactures. American drills, though 40 per cent. dearer, are driving the English drills out of the market." The reason is that Manchester cloth is heavily sized; and the Chinese, very clever themselves at putting iron filings and cactus leaves in tea, and water in silk, are too knowing to buy the glued cloths of Manchester. In the province of Shantung, there are 30 million people who are entirely clothed in cotton. Even the soles of their boots are made of cotton rags instead of leather. If Manchester would but turn out honest fabrics, the trade might revive and grow in prosperity to an extent, says the Consul, little dreamed of in England.

Was there not a criminal law in Bombay for the punishment of cotton frauds? Why should not there be a similar law for Manchester?

MR. MOWAT, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, says : "In order that I might see how things stand for myself I went over one of the largest and best managed Mills in Bombay the other day, although this has not been my first visit to the Mill. Not only did I find everything in excellent order but the work people enjoying more leisure than I had been led to expect. They seemed well cared for and in a portion of the building I found a school which was attended by children of different ages." And still the Bombay Chamber supports the new Factory Bill.

KING FOG was supreme at the Last Lord Mayo's Show in London. A correspondent of the Allahabad journal says that as a Police Superintendent was passing on horse-back to preserve order, one rough tore laterally, not longitudinally, at the creature's tail, while two others tried to shove or tug his head and neck round to meet it, while one or two more pushed the horse's hind quarter from the opposite side to assist the curving process. Worst of all, a squat, sturdy, broad-backed rascal got right under the horse's belly, and then hunching his back, as if to hoist the poor beast off his legs, he pumped all the wind out of him again and again. All this was done in half a minute. The roughs were not however arrested. Suppose this had occurred in Calcutta, what would our Police have done ?

WE ARE glad to learn that the Indian Association proposes to give a public reception to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for his services in England. Some it is said are for a public meeting, others for an evening party. We vote for the latter. We are sick of speechification.

IN VIEW of possible serious complications between China and Japan, the Imperial Government, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, has resolved to reinforce the German squadron in Eastern waters by two ships of war, a corvette and gunboat.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON in his presidential [illegible] at the last annual distribution of prizes to the [illegible] of the Doveton College intimated that it was contemplated to establish a Normal College for the training of Eurasian and Native teachers. We were under an impression that the University [illegible] that function ? Do not our graduates [illegible] good teachers ? Why then waste [illegible] Normal College?

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

[illegible] were [illegible] deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 6th December, of which 12 [illegible] cholera, 116 from fever, 31 from bowel complaints, 13 from asthma and phthisis, 13 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born and 12 died from old age. The deaths among the Asiatics and mixed races were 12.

MR. HENDERSON has been appointed lecturer on Mahomedan law in the Presidency College. We do not know what special qualifications he possesses for lecturing on Mahomedan law. This is the first time we hear his name. Suppose a Bengali of no repute as an English lawyer or jurist had been appointed lecturer on English jurisprudence in an Inn of Court, what would have been the public feeling in England on the subject ?

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Mr. Ranga Charlu Satabadan, or the hundred-mouthed, is attracting notice. He had this week two exhibitions, one at the Sanskrit College, and the other last evening at the house of Babu Bhujendra Bhusun Chatterjea, grandson of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore. The teachers and pupils of the Sanskrit College were so much pleased with the performances that some of them with the great alacrity made money-offerings to him in recognition of his talents. The professors and teachers raised on the spot Rs. 50 as their offering to the Sastri. The evening party at the house of Babu Bhujendra Bhusun was a success. By far the most important trial given to his powers was that held at the Senate House on Friday last in the presence of five [illegible] experts as Messrs. Croft, Tawney, Gough and [illegible] and Pundit Mahes Chunder Nayaratna. They tried his powers in different ways, giving him long Sanskrit and Greek verses to recite backwards and forwards, large sums of multiplication and division, and the Sastri acquitted himself most creditably in every way. They gave him a present of Rs. 50.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner two papers, one containing an abstract of [illegible] conclusions of the Law Commission on the Code of 1838 Bills and the other a statement of salt revenue [illegible] propose to notice both hereafter. We hear that the report of the Law Commission is gone to the Secretary of State, and that it will not be published [illegible] his orders are received.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of pocket bills containing the Civil Procedure Code and [illegible] quite handy and neatly printed. It is an excellent pocket companion for practitioners and suitors.

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WE HOPE the rains of last Wednesday were not general. Wherever the rains have fallen, they must have done damage to the crops already gathered but lying on the ground. Some injury has also been done to the growing winter crops.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest news from Kabul :

Calcutta December 13th 1879.—From Kabul news dated 12th December states that General Massy, while engaged with Horse Artillery and Cavalry to intercept the enemy on the Ghazni road, was attacked by great numbers in difficult ground. The guns upset and were abandoned temporarily after repeated charges of cavalry. They were subsequently recovered by General MacGregor on the arrival of General Macpherson's force. Later the enemy attacked the hills south of the Bala Hissar, but were beaten off with loss. Our loss was 18 killed including Lieutenant Hardy, Artillery; Hearsey and Ricards, 9th Lancers and 25 wounded including Cleland and Mackenzine, 9th Cook, 3rd Sikhs, Forbes, 14th Bengal Lancers.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from a private letter from Kohima dated the 2nd instant :

The arrangement for the provisions is very unsatisfactory. From 14th to 28 October 1879 the garrison depended on one-fourth rations with very rare exception of half rations for two or three days. The only food they got was *atta* and rice, the latter unhusked since the arrival of relief from Manipur. The rate of unhusked rice has been raised from half to three-fourths of a seer per diem. Sometimes a little salt is allowed but no dall, ghee, oil, treacle or sugar nor any substantial food. There is at present no shops at Kohima. The suffering of clerks and servants, and camp followers is deplorable, as they can scarcely manage without oil, ghee, dall and salt. It is observable that the garrison was relieved on the 27th October 1879, but provisions except rice and salt have not yet been sent on to Kohima for those who do not belong to Police or force. The number of these men are not very few. Men are attacked with bowel complaints and probably many will die for want of proper provisions.

We are glad to learn that Sir Steuart Bayley is himself superintending the commissariat and transport arrangements.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: —1. General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India for 1877-78. 2. Proceedings of the Anjuman-i-Punjab in connection with the proposed Vaccination Bill and Dr Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XII. Part 4, 1879. 4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol 48, Part I. No III, 1879. 5. Ditto, Vol. 48, Part II. No. III, 1879. 6. Messrs. Cooper & Co.'s Calendar and Directory and Price List of English newspapers and periodicals for 1880. 7. Messrs Parker & Co's Price List of Types, Presses &c., for December, 1879. 8. Sreekrishna Sunghita in Sanskrit with a Bengali translation, by Kedarnath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. 9. Victoria Rajshuya or the History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, by Gopal Chunder Mookhopadhya, in Bengali.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week ;

London December 6th.—The Queen continues to improve. Mr. Gladstone addressed an enthusiastic meeting of six thousand people at Glasgow yesterday, during which he vehemently condemned the whole Indian policy of the Government and notably referred to the Arms and Vernacular Press Acts and the misapplication of famine funds. He denounced the Afghan war as iniquitous and dastardly, and said that the only results which could accrue therefrom would be waste of money, embarrassment and the hastening of the conflict with Russia. The Committees on Army Organisation have concluded their labors and await the arrival of Lord Napier and General Macdougall before reporting thereon.

8th.—Prince Gortschakoff has resumed the direction of foreign affairs.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for the past month amount to £17,062,500, showing an increase of £1,303.750, as compared with last year. Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Hawarden, after being everywhere most enthusiastically received on his tour. The Steamer *Eldorado* outward bound to Calcutta has put into Plymouth for repairs, having encountered a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay. Consols, 97¼.

9th.—Thomas Brennan the land agitator lately arrested at Dublin has been committed for trial. Bail was accepted. The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that the German Government will immediately resume its sales of silver.

10th.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Watford yesterday, praised the manner in which the Afghan war had been conducted and especially referred to General Roberts as our Great Hero. The Queen has received at Windsor the recipients of the Order of the Bath, and has decorated the officers and men distinguished in the Afghan and Zulu wars.

10th.—A company is to be formed to work the Wynaad gold mines with a capital of £100,000. The *Times* in a leading article announces that a reduction of 4000 men in the British army is intended.

11th.—An authoritative denial is given from Berlin to the report published by the *Morning Post* that the German Government intended resuming its sales of silver.

12th.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that serious fighting has taken place at Kabul.

12th.—The officers distinguished for their services in the Zulu campaign dined with the Queen yesterday. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the Tekke-Turcomans have made a raid close into Tchikislar. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Kabul giving the opinions at army Head-Quarters respecting the Afghan settlement and urges adherence to the treaty of Gandamak and evacuation of the territory while safe and honorable. England it adds demands rest, which is urgently necessary.

12th.—The Argentine Government have invited tenders for the coinage of silver to the extent of from two to four million dollars. Consols 97¼.

13th.—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the trial of the Irishmen for seditious language has been abandoned. Doctor Hunter lectured last night at the chamber of commerce in Birmingham. He advocated a Treaty of Commerce between England and India for providing free importation of Indian products and abolishing Indian Import duties.

Vienna December 6th.—The Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament has passed a Bill fixing the strength of the army at 800 000.

Constantinople December 7th.—A large number of Albanians are still resisting the cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro and the latest advices state that the Montenegrin troops have been attacked by Albanians at Veleka. The Albanians were, however, repulsed by the Montenegrins after severe fighting in which the losses on the both sides were heavy.

Sofia December 7th.—The Bulgarian Assembly has been dissolved, owing to its inability to form a new Ministry.

Madrid December 9th.—The Spanish Ministry has resigned owing to the determination to abolish slavery and introduce other reforms in Cuba. A new Ministry has been formed by Senor Canovas Del Castillio.

10th.—The Nihilists have owned to being the perpetrators of the attempt to assassinate the Czar. In a speech by the Czar at St. Petersburg His Majesty hoped that Russia would develop her resources in the paths of peace.

Alexandria December 11th.—A letter from King John of Abyssinia to the Khedive expresses his readiness for peace with Egypt if the Great Powers will recognise the conditions thereof An Egyptian battalion has been ordered to proceed to Massowah.

13th.—Arrests in Russia still continue and in the possession of one prisoner was found a minute plan of the winter palace.

Vienna December 12th.—Disastrous floods have occurred in Hungary ! great loss of life is reported, and 10,000 people have been rendered houseless.

NOTICE.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
The 12th November, 1879.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levee at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, 19th December, 1879, at 9-30 P. M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend. The Native Officers of the Garrison will attend, and be presented by their Commanding Officers.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Tuesday, the 16th, after which date cards will not be received.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, are requested in sending their cards to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the private entre) attending the Levee will enter by the north-east gate, set down under the grand staircase, and pass out by the north-west gate. Carriages will take up at the grand stairs.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton will hold a Drawing-Room at the Government House, Calcutta, early in January, 1880.

Further details will be notified hereafter.

By Command,
A. CROOKSHANK, Major,
Officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR INDIA.

THIS was the theme of a lecture by Dr. Hunter at Edinburgh. It was evidently intended as a reply to the addresses of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose and Mr. Bright. This is admitted by the *Daily Telegraph*, which says: "Not many months ago a highly educated Bengalee gentleman came to England with the avowed object of agitating, by public meetings and otherwise, for the redress of native grievances. The gentleman's name was Babu Lalmohun Ghose; and, considering the extreme novelty of his position, it was generally felt that the Babu, both on account of his excellent English and his moderate tone, well merited the patient hearing he obtained in London and elsewhere. But in an unlucky moment for himself, or at least for his cause, Mr. Ghose succeeded in obtaining his agitation the powerful patronage of Mr. Bright. When Mr. Bright took the chair of his meetings, Mr. Ghose, with Oriental subtlety and dexterity, intimated that he would leave most of the advocacy to that gentleman; and in this way it came to pass that the world was favoured with one of those jeremiads on the shortcomings of Englishmen, and the government of India which in the mouth of Mr. Bright have been so powerful for evil. The querulous speech was of course read in the 'Times of India." No one is better fitted to address an English audience on India than Dr. Hunter, whatever may fall from his lips or pen is always entitled to attention. He has had exceptional opportunities to study the great Indian problem; he has visited all the provinces of India, enquired into their history and peculiarities, and is charged with the superintendence of their statistical accounts. He has a fascinating style and possesses the secret of presenting a repulsive subject in an attractive form. He has the confidence of Government, and is believed to be the impersonal expositor of its measures and policy in the columns of the London press. Thus he is qualified in every way to lecture the people of Great Britain about their great Indian dependency. An abstract of his lecture at Edinburgh is given in the *Times*, and so far as it goes, there is not a single person, friend or foe of the British Government, who will not readily admit, as Dr. Hunter points out, "what England has done for India." Mr. Lalmohun Ghose in presenting a list of Indian grievances, did not hesitate to acknowledge warmly and gratefully what "England had done for India." But it was not his object to sing *io pæans* of praise, but to state before the English nation what "England had *not* done for India," or rather what the present Government had been doing, but what England ought not to allow them to do. Mr. Bright spoke with the responsibility of a leading spokesman of the British nation, and if he reproached the Government, it was not because he did not appreciate the blessings which British rule had really conferred upon India, because he was not alive to "what England had done for India," but because he was too profoundly conscious of "what England had *not* done for India." And to heap abuse upon him as the friends of the Government have been doing, because he did not mince matters, affords but another illustration of the old saying, abuse your client if you have no case.

Dr. Hunter based his defence of British rule in India upon four cardinal points, 1stly, it has stemmed the tide of foreign aggression, 2ndly, it has put down internal rising, 3rdly it has repressed crime and offered security to person and property, and 4thly, it has protected the country from the devastations of famines and epidemics and the ravages of wild beasts. After remarking that during the last ten years it had been his business to visit almost every winter the twelve provinces of India, and superintend a survey of their populations and resources, Dr. Hunter said, "he had often amused himself in imagining what a Hindu of the last century would think of the present state of his country if he could revisit the earth. After he had got accustomed to the fact that thousands of square miles of jungle had been turned into thickly-peopled crop lands, that fever-smitten swamps had been covered with healthy and well-drained cities, that the mountain walls which shut off the interior from the sea had been pierced by roads and scaled by railways, and that the great rivers which formed the barriers between provinces and desolated the country with their floods had been spanned by bridges and tapped by canals, he would note as even more surprising than these outward changes the security of the people; the fact that the multitudinous native States which used to be in a condition of jealous isolation, broken only by merciless wars, were now trading quietly with each other, bound together by railways and roads, by the post and the telegraph; and the appearance all over the country of hospitals, schools, and courts of justice." Proceeding to present a few scenes of the panorama which India would offer to such a visitor, the lecturer commenced with a glance at the frontiers of India in the last century and shewed that India in times past was the prey

vaders. This state of things could not under British rule, and the first busi- gland was to secure India from foreign The sea robbers were effectively and the Indian waters rendered as safe glish Channel. The lecturer continued : ssness had been the normal condition of at least 100 years before the advent of the d a great organization of the criminal existed from time immemorial, which ut down without the aid of any regular first the company's servants attempted rime by copying the cruel criminal e Mussulmans, and the gang robbers by incendiarism on a great scale ut the country. All this, however, had nged. There was now only about one-third of the crime in Bengal that there was in England. While for each million persons in England and Wales there were 870 criminals always in gaol, in Bengal, where the police was very completely organized, there were not 300 convicts in gaol for each million ; and while in England and Wales there were 340 women in gaol for each million of the female population, in Bengal there were less than 20 women in gaol for each million of the female population. The use of troops against banditti was now a thing of the past, and the existence of an army was less realized in a rural district of Bengal than in an English shire." After sketching the horrors of a famine in the last century which entailed the loss of about 10 million lives, and mentioning that in that terrible summer of 1770 only £9,000 was distributed to aid the starving population of Bengal, Dr. Hunter called attention to the fact that in the Bengal scarcity of 1874 the British Government spent close on four millions, and in that and the five following years devoted over 14 millions to feeding its people. "In the present century famine had been brought within administrative control. A vast organization of preventive and remedial agencies was constantly kept in readiness to deal with the periodically recurring deaths. In the last century various causes of depopulation were at work ; the quick-growing jungle spread over the deserted land, and fierce beasts were the undisputed lords of fertile tracts. As the rural communities relinquished their hamlets and drew closer to the centre of a district, the wild beasts pressed hungrily in their rear. In vain the East India Company offered a reward for each tiger's head sufficient to maintain a peasant's family in comfort for three months ; in vain it spent the whole land revenue of a frontrier district in rewards for killing wild beasts. Tigers, leopards, and wolves slew their thousands of men and their tens of thousands of cattle ; but the wild elephants were absolutely resistless, lifting off roofs, pushing down walls, trampling a village under foot as if it were a city of sand. All this was now changed. One of the complaints of the modern Englishman in India was that he could so seldom get a shot at a tiger ; wolves had disappeared." Dr. Hunter concluded that great as was the success which his countrymen had won in establishing peace and security throughout the provinces of India, they had accomplished a far more difficult task and won even more glorious results in the social emancipation, the industrial developement, and the moral enlightenment of the people.

All this and much more the people of India gratefully acknowledge ; these blessings of British rule are patent all over the country, and one may run and read them. But the question we repeat is not "what England has done for India," but what the present Government have been doing and what England ought not to allow them to do. It is the new policy with which we are concerned. Dr. Hunter said, "the test of British rule in India was not what it had done for ourselves, but what it had done for the Indian people. If our attempt to administer that vast and distant Empire had turned out a failure, if its people were not more free, more secure, and more prosperous under British rule than they were under their native dynasties, then the wise course for Great Britain would seem to be to curtail her former responsibilities, to accept no new ones, and to withdraw, as far as might be, from the undertaking to which she had proved unequal." But that is not the issue raised by the advocates of Indian reform. It is not whether the people of India are now better off than they were under native dynasties, but whether they are as well off under the Crown as they were under the Company. Has not the clock of improvement been put back ? Has not expenditure immensely increased so much so as to threaten the State with bankruptcy ? Has not taxation kept pace with it so much so as to trench upon the very means of subsistence of the people ? Has not the liberty of the subject been curtailed by the multiplication of rigorous criminal laws, increase of judicial discretion, and the augmentation of the powers of the executive ? Has not the freedom of speech and writing accorded byLord Metcalfe more than forty years ago been taken away under the present Government ? Have not the peaceful subjects of the Queen been deprived of the right of keeping and using arms, except under stringent regulations, though they had always exercised that right only for the protection of their lives and crops from the ravages of wild beasts ? Has not the promise of Parliament and Her Gracious Majesty the Queen for the employment of her Indian subjects in the higher offices of the State remained a dead letter ? Has not the tendency of recent Indian legislation been to favour the English manufacturer, whether of salt or cotton, at the expense of the Indian trader and consumer ? Has not that generous sympathy, which the rulers in former days used to cherish for the ruled, died out like a distant echo, and a bitter antagonism of feeling has unfortunately taken its place ? It was these and many other important points connected with the administration of India, which Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose sought to urge upon the people of England, and which the great Tribune of the English people, Mr. John Bright helped him to urge. Dr. Hunter's counter-lecture we submit has not disproved any one of these points. It is a pity that Dr. Hunter did not begin his campaign till Mr. Ghose had turned his back upon England. A face-to-face battle would have been a sight worth seeing. But we are glad to observe that the interest, which Mr. Ghose has created in England, has not died out. No less a personage than Mr. Gladstone took up the gauntlet thrown by Dr. Hunter and carried the sword of contradiction into the very heart of Modern Athens. It remains to be seen how long will the self-constituted champion of the Government of India, who cannot of course be ungrateful to the salt he is eating with such dignified case, stand the sharp artillery of the eloquence of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S LAST PERFORMANCE.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is an old stager, and knows well how to play his part. At the last Lord Mayor's Dinner in London his Lordship made a speech which was an apt illustration of Talleyrand's saying—language is given to man to conceal his thoughts. He spoke of exchanges, value of silver, iron trade, chemicals,and the "magic of patience," but studiously avoided political controversy. He alluded to the Affghan War only to praise Lord Lytton, and to Zulu War only to say that the colonists should in future learn the art of self-preservation, to the external policy of England only to boast that there cannot be an enduring peace in Europe without the consent of Great Britian. There were some fine passages in the speeches, which we give below. Referring to the Affghan War His Lordship said :

My Lord Mayor, when I had last the honour of addressing your predecessor I informed him that Her Majesty's Government were contemplating large military operations in Central Asia, with the view of strengthening and securing the north-western frontier of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) These operations have been conducted with signal success. (Cheers) We have strengthened and secured our north western frontier (cheers) ; we have asserted our supremacy in Central Asia ; and the general result of our operations will be, I hope, to establish tranquillity in those regions and increase the welfare of their inhabitants. My Lord Mayor, in that campaign there has been a dark calamity which even in the scene and at this hour we cannot recall without emotion. A great nation can endure the loss of a pitched battle with dignity and self-control. They may even find consolation under such circumstances in the consciousness of a good cause and in the heroic acts of their countrymen, though defeated. (Cheers) But calamities that commence with treachery and are consummated by assassination and massacre,—where the victims are youth and genius unrivalled courage and the highest patriotism—these are the incidents that rend the heart of nations. (Loud and continued cheers.) No time has been lost in avenging the memory of our countrymen (cheers) and in asserting the supremacy of our arms (Loud cheers) ; and I must here express the sense of Her Majesty's Government of the great abilities of the Queen's Viceroy of India. (Loud cheers.) I do it the more willingly because although it is the business of English Ministers living among their countrymen to meet hostile criticism and depreciation with the firmness which becomes men (cheers), it is to be regretted that one so distant, and on whom such arduous duties have fallen has been so little spared by hostile criticism in his own land. (Loud cheers.) For my own part I have rarely met a man in whom genius and sagacity were more happily allied than in Lord Lytton (cheers), a man of greater resource, or one possessing in such degree that highest quality of public life—courge in adversity and firmness and constancy in difficulty and danger. (Loud cheers.)

That allusion to the Affghan massacre was finely conceived and finely executed. The defence of Lord Lytton was also very generous. The Premier thus dwelt on his "spirited foreign policy" :

My Lord Mayor, with regard to our external affairs generally, although Europe is covered with armed millions of men, we still hope, and I will venture to say believe, that peace will be maintained. (Cheers.) We are of that opinion because it seems to us that peace is the interest of all the great Powers. I would not myself place it on so low a consideration as the necessity we all have of husbanding our recources, because I know that the Powers of Europe are influenced by motives of a much higher character ; but in assuming that peace will be maintained, I assume also that no great Power would shrink from its responsibilities. (Cheers.) If there be a country, for example, one of the most extensive and wealthiest of empires in the world—if that country, from a perverse interpretation of its insular geographical position, turns an indifferent ear to the feelings and the fortunes of Continental Europe, such a course would, I believe, only end in its becoming an object of general plunder. (Cheers.) So long as the power and advice of England are felt in the councils of Europe, peace, I believe, will be maintained, and maintained for a long period. (Cheers.) Without their presence,war,as has happened before, and too frequently of late, seems to me to be inevitable. (Cheers.) I speak on this subject with confidence to the citizens of London, because I know that they are men who are not ashamed of the Empire which their ancestors created (cheers) ; because I know that they are not ashamed of the noblest of human sentiments, now decried by philosophers ("Hear," and a laugh)—the sentiment of patriotism (cheers); because I know they will not be beguiled into believing that in maintaining their Empire they may forfeit their liberties. (Cheers.) One of the greatest of Romans, when asked what were his politics, replied, *Imperium et Libertas*. That would not make a bad programme for a British Ministry. (Cheers.) It is one from which Her Majesty's advisers do not shrink. (Cheers,).

The above is mere rhetoric. It has no substance. Possibly His Lordship does not like to shew his hand, and therefore indulges in mere platitudes. On one point only His Lordship was outspoken ; it was about the Irish. After referring to the good sense, good feeling, and patriotism of Englishmen, His Lordship said :

I wish I could say as much of our brilliant brethren in Ireland. (Cheers and laughter.) I wish they had proved themselve a little more emulous of the conduct of the English people. (Cheers.) The Irish are an imaginative race and it is said that imagination is too often accompanied by somewhat irregular logic. (A laugh.) But I confess I cannot bring myself to comprehend how the Irish people have brought themselves to believe that the best way to encounter economical distress is political agitation and social confusion. (Loud cheers.) There is no doubt that there are portions of Ireland where it may be necessary that some means should be applied to avert considerable suffering. and the subject has duly received the attention of Her Majesty's Government. But I think Ireland ought to remember that in her distress she has never appealed to the sympathy of England in vain (cheers) ; and that sympathy has generally assumed a very substantial embodiment. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to watch with the anxiety which the situation requires the state of those portions of Ireland ; but I would venture to hope that the Irish people, convinced on reflection that the sympathy of England is a sentiment which is never scantily supplied to them, will even condescend to recollect that if they have had a bad harvest, that harvest is much better than that of England. (Cheers.)

But are the Irish and English on the same level ? Although we do not sympathize with the extreme party in Ireland, still we cannot deny that the Irish have their own grievances, and if the English Government will not redress them, they must cry out. By thus crying out they have obtained many concessions and hope to obtain more. Practically they will hold the balance of power at the coming elections.

AFFGHANSTAN.

IN his recent lecture at Edinburgh Dr. Hunter remarked that the Affghan question had now passed beyond the range of purely Indian politics, and must be decided by the deliberate voice of the British Parliament. He said : "British officials in India were neither Whigs nor Tories, but simply a body of administators doing their best to govern an Asiatic country without reference to European politics and in the interests of the people themselves. The task, in its present dimensions, was a sufficiently vast one, and so far as he might speak for those officials, he should say that neither did they desire annexation nor did

they shrink from the responsibility which annexation, when necessary, involved. It was for the British nation, not for their Indian servants, to settle the future of Affghansthan; but if the nation resolved that Affghansthan was to cease to be a turbulent neighbour, and that she was to become henceforth a well-ordered part of the Indian Empire, then the past history of that Empire showed that there would be no permanent difficulty in giving effect to that decision." The British officials in India may not be English Whigs or Tories, but many of them, we cannot help saying, are veritable turn-coats in Indian politics. Take for instance the Affghan question. It is on record that when Lord Salisbury pressed Lord Northbrook to force upon the Ameer Shere Ali British Residents in Affghansthan, the latter took the opinion of several "high British officials" in this country upon the subject, and they had one and all advised a contrary course. Need we say that it was well known that Lord Northbrook was himself opposed to a policy of aggression, and he was in no difficulty in getting official opinions in support of his own views. Then came Lord Lytton; his own views were in accordance with those of Lord Salisbury,and within six months of his arrival he took steps to give effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State. And high Indian officials, who are neither Whigs nor Tories, were not wanting in their zeal to support the new policy. They easily forgot the past and readily adapted themselves to the views of their new chief. The truth is Indian officials of the present day have scarcely any opinion of their own, or if they have any, they dare not speak out; like the *apka wastas* among the native community they cry out *jo hukum* to the dispenser of official loaves and fishes.

To return. We entirely agree with Dr. Hunter that the Affghan question is no longer an Indian question; we should say it has never been so. The object has always been to check-mate Russia in Central Asia. There has been for years past an old feeling of rivalry between England and Russia on the soil of Asia. Both have been covetous of supremacy in the East; if each had been content with its own lot, there would have been no occasion for quarrel. But Russia has been aggressive, and England, apprehensive of the safety of her Indian frontier, has always sought directly or indirectly to foil the efforts of her rival. This feeling of England is nicknamed Russophobia. The first Affghan War arose out of this fear, the present complications are attributable to it. As Lord Beaconsfield had stated in Parliament the object of the Affghan War was to maintain the character and prestige of England in Europe, and it was that object, which led her to interfere in the Russo-Turkish question, to take a part in the Berlin Treaty, to occupy Cyprus, and to secure the Asiatic Convention of Turkey. The future of Affghansthan is thus within the domain of English politics ,and cannot be decided by the Government of India. And the English Government, we fear, will not come to any definite conclusions till the results of the next elections are known. The course which the Government of India recommends we believe is this. Affghansthan will be partitioned among the different tribes in that country; there will be a confederation of petty states, held by tribal chiefs, who will be perfectly free in the internal administration of their dominions, but will be subject to a nominal tribute to the British Government as the Paramount Power, and to its commands in all matters of their external or foreign relations. Affghansthan will be occupied by General Roberts in the same manner as now for about a year or so till the next elections shew who will be the new masters of India, and till their views as responsible advisers of the Queen on this momentous subject are known. This is a brief sketch of the policy, which it is believed, will for the present rule in Affghansthan.

In the meantime the occupation of Affghansthan by our army will we fear not be without trouble. The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Kabul in his letter dated the 30th ultimo says: "During the past few days reports have come in of growing uneasiness among various sections of the tribes about Cabul, and these culminated yesterday in the news that the Kohistanis had actually taken the war-path, and were at Khoja Serai on the Charikar Road. They were said to have cooked three days food, and to meditate attacking Sherpur in the last day of the moon. From the Luttabund direction also it was reported that the Safis of Tagao and the hillmen west of Jugdulluck were also meditating mischief though beyond gathering together in small bands they had not made open demonstration of hostility." The number of troops in Kabul and its neighbourhood we are told is not sufficient. According to the correspondent there is a post of 40 men at Butkhak, and 300 of the 23rd Pioneers and a wing of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry at Luttabund Kotal making the road; but the 12th Bengal Cavalry are also halted at Butkhak, waiting for orders to march down to Jellalabad, there to winter. Hill-men are very brave when only small numbers are opposed against them, and to prevent the chance of our line of communications being cut, west of Jugdulluck, it was determined late on the 28th to reinforce Butkhak This was all the more necessary, as the convoy of sick and wounded had then only started a few hours, and would have to pass through to Gundamuck during the next few days. To risk an attack upon such a convoy would be courting a disaster. Besides, Yakub Khan had to join this convoy on his way to India. Orders were given that night for a wing of the 72nd Highlanders to be in readiness to move out the next morning and yesterday they marched to Butkhak carrying, seven days' rations, Major Stockwell being in command. This leaves the garrison at Kabul with rather a small force of infantry—500 of the 92nd, 400 of the 3rd Sikhs and 400 of the 5th Punjab Infantry being out in Maidan—and General Baker was therefore warned to return to Sherpur, as soon as he could get his forage convoys in. It is thus evident that our troops at Kabul must be considerably reinforced. We do not dread any warfare on a large scale, but there will be the old guerilla tactics.

THE LICENSE TAX IN THE N. W. P.

IN our issue of the 1st instant we reviewed the administration of the License Tax in Bengal, and we now proceed to see how the tax has been working in the North-Western Provinces. The reader should bear in mind the fact, that the taxable minimum in those provinces during the past year was Rs. 200 as against Rs. 100 in Bengal. The License Tax was imposed on these provinces in the beginning of 1878 by an act of the local Legislative Council; but it came into force in the North WesternProvince a year before. When Sir John Strachey shortly after assuming charge of the port-folio of finance, brought out a revised and improved edition of his decentralization scheme, and enforced provincial responsibility for the interest on the capital laid out in the construction of so-called reproductive works, a tax on trades and dealings was imposed in the North Western Provinces to enable the Local Government to meet the Supreme Government's demand for interest on the outlay on canals. The maximum fee payable for license to carry on a trade or dealing under Mr. Bazett Colvin's Act of 1877 was Rs. 16. But at the beginning of last year a change was made and the maximum fee raised to Rs. 500 as in Bengal; but all persons whose earnings were less than Rs. 200 per annum were exempted from taxation.

From the Allahabad Revenue Board's report on the administration of the License Tax in the North Western Provinces for 1878, we see that the proceeds of the tax were estimated at eleven lakhs; but the actual collections came up to Rs. 13,16,494. This great disparity between the estimates and the realizations is accounted for by the Board of Revenue by the statement that the estimates were "framed hurriedly." But this, we are afraid, is not the correct explanation of the excess of the collections over the estimate. The truth is that the district and assessing officers did their best to shew the largest possible return, remembering that the Board, in reviewing the administration of the tax in 1877, had expressed their displeasure with the district officers who failed to realize the amount estimated for. It is worthy of note that in 1878 the return exceeded the estimate in all the districts with the single exception of Aligarh. In some cases the excess was enormous. For instance, the tax was estimated t[o] in Meerut, but the actual realiz[ed] a lakh. The Board have judged [of] stration of the License Tax in the d[is]t their control by a very simple test. [They] merely looked at the total sum netted [in] The Meerut collections, it is t[rue] to say, are regarded by the Bo[ard] tions; and for the high incom[e] Report says, the Commission[er] "mainly to be thanked for h[is] revision of the assessment as [to] having greatly contributed to t[he] might the *Pioneer* remark tha[t] the six figures may have some[thing] this feeling." If every Commiss[ioner] such excellent returns for his di[s]t certainly have been praised by [the] moral of all this is obvious. Mr [the] Commissioner of the Rohilkand Div[ision] had the district returns before him, obs[erved] there can be but one conclusion formed [by] viz., either that Budaon was over-assessed Bareilly is under-assessed. The Commissi[oner] as might be expected, accepts the latter conclusion, and the Board of Revenue entirely concur with him. It is, therefore, no wonder that Budaon is spoken of in the Board's Report as having "done exceedingly well." The Board made the following remarks on the district reports:

> The district reports, however, have, as a rule, been disappointing and have exhibited a tendency rather to suggest amendments in the Act than to devise the best means for working it as it stands. Numerous suggestions have also been made for the amendment of the schedule to the Act and some of these suggestions are undoubtedly very good—notably those by Mr. Markham, the Collector of Allahabad and by Major Fendall Currie the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. But as this report relates to the administration of the Act and not to suggestions for its amendment, the Junior Member refrains from doing more than referring to those suggestions. They have, however, been carefully collated and can be submitted separately, should Government so wish.

It is thus clear that the district officers who were called upon to administer the tax did not find the task easy or agreeable. If the district reports be published in full, we would know what the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners thought about the way the tax had been working in the North-Western Provinces. It would, however, be too much to expect the Government to lay these reports before the public.

No special agency for making the assessments was employed in the North-Western Provinces, the work being done by the ordinary executive machinery. Mr. Fisher, the officiating Collector of Meerut, thus explains how the assessment was made:

> It remains for me to state briefly how the assessment was made. In the first place the kanungos made lists of persons who should take out licenses in the different tahsils; these lists were after being more or less checked by the tahsildars, sent on to head-quarters where they were scrutinized. They were afterwards tested on the spot in the different parganas by the officers in charge of tahsils, who devoted much time and trouble to this work. A good deal of it was done in the first quarter of this year. Mr. Hall, Officiating Collector, did a large part of the assessment himself in Ghaziabad and Meerut, the local testing in Ghaziabad being done by Deputy Collector Kadir Ali. Mr. Giles, Assistant Collector went very thoroughly into the work in the Baghpat and Sardhana tahsils, visiting all the chief villages and remodelling the lists himself. This, indeed, as I well remember from the license tax of 1867, is the only way in which a really satisfactory assessment can be made.

The *modus operandi* adopted in Aligurh was as follows:

> For villages, the patwaris furnished the first lists; for towns under the Chaukidari Act, the bakshis; and for municipalities the members of the municipal committees. A certain proportion also of the villages in each tahsil were visited by the tahsildar in person. These lists as sent in by the tahsildars were checked by the officers in charge of parganas by the light of the census returns and by the license tax returns for 1877, and were finally submitted to the Collector for orders. In the cold seasons the assessments were revised where necessary, in the district by the pargana officers when on tour.

We may safely assume that the assessment was generally made in the North-Western Provinces in the way described above. It will be seen that the lists of persons, who should take out licenses under the Act, were originally made for towns by the Bakshis or Superintendents of Municipalities, and for villages by the Patwaris and Kanungos. Though a good deal has been said about the supervision exercised over their work and about the revision of the assessments made by them, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that Patwaris and Kanungos had very much their own way. How these model officers per-

entrusted to them may be
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nave been interesting if Mr. Carmi-
told the public what agency, in his
should have been employed in making
ssessment. The Tahsildar in the Upper Provinces, it must not be forgotten, comes from the same class as his subordinates, and is as ready as they are to avail himself of opportunities for bribery. The Government may pretend to think that the assessments were carefully revised by superior officers, but the corrupt subordinate officials on rupees eight or ten a month, really made them and practically had their own way in making them. It is mere folly to suppose that if the License Tax were administered by a European agency, its working would be satisfactory. The simple truth is that a direct tax cannot be enforced in this country without terrible oppression and injustice. European officers may be honest and anxious to do justice; but then the hard fact remains that there are no means of assessing a direct tax here with even a distant approximation to correctness. We do not however deny that if honest and experienced officers be employed as assessors, less injustice would be done; but even such officers will not be able to make the assessments with perfect accuracy. Again, the Government openly commends those revenue officers who can show large returns, and thus directly encourages over-assessment. This is as much the case when petty tradesmen and artificers have to be classified as when land has to be assessed. The broad conclusion to which every sensible and unprejudiced person is irresistably led is that, however equitable the License Tax or the Income Tax may be in theory it is grievously oppressive in practice.

MUNICIPAL OCTROI-TAXATION.

"TAXATION must of necessity be a painful operation; it is sheer cruelty and folly not to perform it, where you can under the influence of chloroform." So says an eminent living political thinker; and the saying must commend itself to the common sense of the community. The authority we have just quoted continues thus:—"To me it seems too obvious to need argument that, if our fiscal burdens were equitably apportioned and so contrived as neither to fetter industry nor to repress enterprise, that mode of levying them must be the best which is—not the cheapest, but—the least unpleasant and the least felt. Now, there can be no doubt that indirect taxes are the least unpleasant; and as we have endeavoured to show, there is every reason to believe they are really the cheapest also. * * * Direct taxes, like any other taxes, are sure to be popular with those who do not pay them." In another place, this thoughtful writer describes indirect taxation as "insensible perspiration" and direct taxation as "forcible extraction." But these sayings which may be accepted as axioms, do not carry any weight with Sir John Strachey, whom the *Madras Mail* some time ago justly called "the erratic genius of the Government of India". The Finance Minister partial to his own crotchets, is busily engaged in forcing direct taxation upon the country. Not content with the virtual re-imposition of the "odious" income tax, he has been doing his best to substitute "forcible extraction" for "insensible perspiration" in the levying of municipal taxes. His methods of taxation are exactly analogous to the ude surgery of by-gone days that would amputate a broken arm or leg without putting the patient under the influence of chloroform.

We have been led to the above remarks by the recent introduction into the Viceroy's Legislative Council of a Bill to regulate the levy of Town-duties and Tolls in Municipalities. The importance of the measure will be fully realized when the reader carefully goes through the following passage, which occurs in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill:—"The income of the municipalities throughout a large portion of British India is raised chiefly in the shape of town-duties. The proportion of the municipal income thus raised amounts, in the Bombay Presidency (including the town of Bombay,) to about four-sevenths of the whole; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to about ten-elevenths of the whole, and in the Punjab and Central Provinces, it is much higher; town-duties constituting almost the sole resource of the municipalities of these provinces." The main object of the Bill is "to provide against the levy in any municipality of town-duties upon articles not intended for consumption within the limits of such municipality." The question of regulating the octroi-duties levied for municipal purposes in Upper India and Bombay, had occupied the attention of the Government of India since 1868, that is to say, since Sir John Strachey became a member of that Government during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence. In a resolution recorded by the Supreme Government in that year it was laid down that "such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade." The resolution enumerated the articles on which octroi-duties might be imposed, and those on which their imposition was prohibited. These orders of the Government of India, as Sir John Strachey himself admits, "were received with general disapproval and general opposition, by almost all the local authorities, wherever octroi-duties were levied, for this plain reason, that they had the effect of largely, in some cases, curtailing the existing municipal income." In a circular issued in 1877, the Government of India said in reference to the orders of 1868:—

"The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made, and that a general desire was exhibited to comply with the instructions issued; but of late years, owing to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and administrations, or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern that in isolated places octori has again exceeded its proper limits, and is at the present moment, in different parts of the country, acting as a tax on through traffic, and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country."

In the course of his speech in introducing into the Legislative Council the Bill under notice Sir John Strachey cited a few instances to show how octroi-duties have in some cases degenerated into transit-duties. The Kurrachee Municipality levied a town duty of 2½ to 3 per cent. on wheat; and in Surat the town-duty on yarn was about 3 to 3½ per cent; while in Ahmedabad the town duty on yarn was 6½ per cent. After citing these and a few other instances in which the octroi was grossly abused, Sir John Strachey observed:—

"We are often told that the great merit of taxation of this kind is that it is popular, that the people have long been familiar with it, and that it is inexpedient to force municipalities to substitute unpopular taxation for imposts that are not practically felt by the people. Now, up to a certain point this is perfectly true. The Government of India has no desire to embark in any general crusade against octroi duties. The Government of India has not objected to octroi duties when they are properly managed. Going back to the principles laid down in 1868 by the Government of India, from which, in regard to this matter, there has since been no departure, the Government said that "if these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in the system of taxation for local purposes. In wealthy communities like those of Europe it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favour of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation, for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail transactions, with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation, is a strong argument in their favour, and the prejudice against them founded on the common practice of England should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations, where there is reasons to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation."

The executive orders of the Government of India not having proved successful in preventing the degeneration of the octroi into transit duties the present Bill has been brought forward.

Now, all theorists, pedants and doctrinaires strongly object to octroi-taxation on the ground that it is in danger of becoming a burden on the transit trade of towns. These men believe that an opprobrium necessarily attaches to the term "transit duty" and that it must be injurious and retrograde. To them we recommend what was pointed out by a writer in the columns of the *Pioneer* under the initials "C. A. E." (in these initials the reader will recognise the Secretary to the Famine Commission, who was formerly Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.) The writer rightly holds that "a transit duty is only improper when the person, who pays it, does not get his money's worth in return for his money;" and that "a duty which is levied without any other justification, but that of power, on travellers passing through a Native State or black mail to secure them the protection and safety which the Government of the State ought to provide without charge, is unjust and intolerable, and that it is from the prevalence formerly of such cases as these that the transit duty has got a bad name." "C. A. E." also pertinently observes that "a customs duty is a transit duty, and so is a turn pike or ferry toll—*evils they may be, but necessary evils so long as money has to be raised to meet the cost of Government and not such evils as some other forms of taxation.*" But the *doctrinaire or* the pedant will not take this common sense view of the case. He merely looks to the theoretic excellence of methods of taxation, and does not condescend to concern himself with such vulgar considerations as how those methods will work in practice. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to judge Indian taxation, whether imperial, local or municipal, by the abstract principles of political economy. Eminent thinkers like Buckle have strongly advised us not to allow the conclusions of the economical science to override all other considerations—a piece of advice which our rulers cannot too carefully bear in mind in administering the affairs of this country. Lord Lytton, in replying to the address presented to him on the eve of his departure for India, by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, made the following sensible remarks on this point:—"I look upon Indian finance with much apprehension, for it seems to me to be fraught with so many weighty problems. There is hardly a source of Indian revenue that political economy would quite approve, if there were a choice. For instance, there are the *octroi* duties which have been mentioned. *These are objectionable in theory. But then I am told by many experienced men from India that they are regarded as a source of municipal revenue, that they press very little upon the people, that they are not much felt, and are probably a more popular tax than any other which could be devised for the same purpose.*" We hope the Viceroy will excuse us for reminding him of what he thought about octroi-duties before he had proved an apt pupil in the hands of Sir John Strachey, who thinks that whatever has once fallen from his lips has thereby become "unimpeachably correct."

We readily admit that in some cases the octroi has been abused, as was done at Kurrachi, Surat and Ahmedabad, in the instances quoted by Sir John Strachey. But such abuses can be easily stopped. It is not difficult to take effectual steps for preventing the octroi falling on any goods which are imported not with a view to local consumption but for ultimate export. This object could be attained, if satisfactory arrangements were made for granting refunds of duty on exportation, and for storing of imports intended for exports in Bonded Ware-houses without payment of duty. It is particularly worthy of note that in the orders issued by the Government of India in 1868, the levy of town-duties on cotton piece-goods was *not* prohibited. But the Bill now before the Legislative Council exempts that class of goods from taxation for municipal purposes. It is needless to say that this is quite in keeping with the disgraceful policy of buying the Lancashire vote with the revenues of India, which was prescribed by Lord

Salisbury five years ago, and which is being steadily carried into effect. Sir John Strachey would have the public believe that the levy of even moderate octroi-duties on articles like wheat stands in the way of the development of the Indian export trade. But this has yet to be proved. One of Sir John's disciples, Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, strongly urged on the Local Government the necessity of removing the octroi-duties on wheat and other articles exported from India to Europe. Sir George Couper, in dealing with this recommendation, wrote as follows—" Mr. Buck has assumed that octroi necessarily enhances the cost to the shipper from Bombay and Calcutta, but this has yet to be proved. Officers and others of great experience have given good reason for holding otherwise, and have contended that if it is not recouped to the payer from local sales, its effect is to diminish the profit of the producer, or the local trader, and not to increase the price the exporter has to *pay to* the up-country merchant. *It is not demonstrated that wheat sent from Cawnpore is delivered in Calcutta or Bombay cheaper than wheat sent from a town where octroi is levied, or that the dealer in Cawnpore who pays Rs.* 250 *per annum as license tax does not recover it from the enhanced price of his goods in the same way as the dealer who pays Rs.* 250 *as octroi.*" We should very much like to know what Sir John Strachey has to say in answer to the argument contained in the passage we have italicized. So long as the dealer in any article has to pay tax, either directly or indirectly, he is sure to recoup himself in some way or other from the sale of that article. It cannot be too carefully remembered that a system of taxation under which moderate duties are levied on articles of general consumption offers the easiest, kindest and fairest means of making every person contribute, according to his circumstances, for the improvements and conveniences which benefit him.

THE VICEROY IN RAJPUTANA.

LORD LYTTON never shines to better advantage than when he performs the grateful task of regaling his audience with his mellifluous words. A master of language he possesses the secret of electrifying his audience. He has never yet spoken a speech, which has not carried the hearts of his audience with him. His Lordship was lately making a tour through Rajputana, and as usual has distinguished himself by his eloquent and graceful utterances. At Jeypore His Lordship was received with great *eclat* by His Highness the Maharaja, who after a round of festivities entertained him with a sumptuous dinner. His Highness in a neat little speech proposed the health of His Lordship, who in his turn proposed the Maharaja's health. Of the city of Jeypore His Lordship said, " to every visitor of this beautiful city it must be a pleasure to drive through its well-built, well-paved, well-lighted, and well-watered streets; to admire its spacious public gardens and handsome public buildings, and to see everywhere reflected from the faces of its favored population the best evidence of that general welfare which endears the enlightenment of an administration to the loyalty of a people." His Lordship complimented the Maharaja as occupying " a high place not only among the most ancient princely houses, but also among the most liberal and advanced of the ruling Princes of India." Referring to the Maharaja's high sense of the duties of a ruler His Lordship said: "His Highness must allow me to congratulate him, as well as his subjects, both on the enlightened fidelity with which he has acted up to it himself, and also on the intelligent loyalty with which he has appreciated the practical effects of it, in the policy of that imperial and now national power, which so happily associates the Princes and people of India with the Crown and people of England, in maintaining, throughout this vast tract of the Eastern world, unbroken peace, equal justice, the sanctity of private property, the certainty of public safety, a fair field for unrestricted trade, and free scope for intellectual development." Again: " Speaking from personal experience, I must say, and I welcome this opportunity of saying it in the presence of His Highness, that there is no Prince of the Empire from whom, in such matters, the Government over which I have now the honor to preside, has at all times received more valuable co-operation and intelligent sympathy than those with which it has been honored and aided by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore. Since I assumed charge of this Government I have had frequent occasion to confer with His Highness on matters of imperial, rather than local interests—matters in which, although imperial and local interests, rightly understood, are really identical and practically inseparable,—the fair adjustment of those interests has been such as to demand forethought and frankness, impartiality and patriotism, on the part of all concerned. Ladies and gentlemen, on all these occasions it has been my good fortune to find in our illustrious host an honest and out-spoken adviser in Council, who has nevertheless been an able and loyal coadjutor in action. Ladies and gentlemen, to what has been done by His Highness himself, and spontaneously, for the improvement of his own State, I have already referred; and I will not dwell on the reality and value of it in the presence of those by whom it is so thoroughly appreciated."

At Ulwar His Lordship was equally successful. He called the young Maharaja " an excellent specimen of an Indian Eton boy, merry, high spirited, gentle and brave." His Lordship added: " His Highness, however, is still at that age when manly amusements are naturally more attractive than the manly business of life. As he grows older he will, I am sure, devote to the serious duties of his administration, that skill and energy which have already gone to make him a first rate shot, a first rate horseman, and a first-rate whip. Meanwhile, his Highness has done credit to this institution by the manly character he has taken from it, and has done honour to it by the princely gift he has presented to it." By far the most interesting ceremony His Lordship performed during this tour was the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Raj Kumar College at Ajmir The words of advice which he gave them should be taken to heart by boys of the same classes everywhere. Addressing the Raj Kumars the Viceroy said:

Under the ancient constitution of Rajputana, the leading Rajput families are mostly landowners; many of them the lords of very large estates, and all of them liable in turn to the honourable duty of personal participation in the councils and administrations of their hereditary rulers. You, therefore, the present students of this college are also the future landowners, the future councillors, the future administrators, some of you the future Princes, of Rajputana. On the quality of the mental and physical culture attained by you in boyhood, will depend your ability in manhood to discharge the high duties of your inherited station with credit to yourselves, advantage to your country, renown to the paternal institutions you fondly cherish and strength to that ancient constitution under which it is yours to enjoy and justify so many personal privileges. It is the object of this college to fit your youth for such a manhood. If that object be fulfilled in the work and wisdom of your after lives, the fulfilment must necessarily consolidate the whole political fabric of Rajputana and the strength of Rajputana is, believe me, a cherished contribution towards the strength of all India. For the Government of all India desires not only to promote the prosperity of her numerous populations but also to perpetuate the thrones of her hereditary princes. But the age we now live in, the age to which you are growing up is an age of great intellectual activity, inquiry and, et us hope, improvement. In an age in which neither men nor institutions can hope to maintain their position unless they are able to defend it with the moral and intellectual weapons forged by modern culture for the struggle of modern life—in such an age the ignorant and the idle must go to the wall. You might as safely propose to go into battle, armed only with the old obsolete bows and arrows used by your great great-grandfathers, as to commence the active business of life in such an age as this without access to the stores of knowledge collected and the ideas developed by your more advanced contemporaries.

His Lordship justly laid much stress upon the " tone" of character. As in music so in human character, much depends, His Lordship remarked, upon the " tone" of character. His Lordship said, " well, now, look around you amongst your companions, your elders, your juniors, and you will find, I think, that the indescribable, but inestimable, quality of tone, claims and finds in all the daily performances of human life a function no less important—indeed more important—than that which is assigned to it in the instrumental performance of musical conceptions. Nay, its function in human life is higher and more far-reaching, because human life is the continuous performance of a divine conception. It is tone that determines the general practical effect, the beauty or ugliness, of character, social intercourse, and national life." His Lordship continued: " The quality I have called tone is the effect of harmony, and harmony is the resul[t] ted, but associated, effort, and the [c]of the higher classes is formed by the [a]ciation with those influences which elev[ate] tastes and habits. Therefore it is, young men, that I ascribe such social value and im[por]importance to an institute which, like [t]College, has for its object and tende[ncy] ciate in youth, with all such elev[ating] the dominant race and superior c[lasses] India, those races and classes on w[hich] social harmony of the whole empi[re] dependent, giving to them that c[ommon] interest and tendency in the highe[st] mind and body which are best acqui[red] life from a common educational sy[stem] out at a common seat of education. advice, we repeat, though it was addr[essed] Rajkumars of Ajmir, was in effec[t] to all young men throughout India. Co[ming] such a high source it is doubly valuable. [It] the tone of character, which makes the man the Raj Kumars at the Ajmir College carry wise advice given by the Viceroy into practical life, they will not go wrong, whether in administering the affairs of a State, or in dealing with the world, or carrying on intercourse with the Paramount Power or with the ruling class in India. The " tone" of character is every thing. A man, whose " tone" is not well attuned, is sure, to give forth harsh and discordant sounds in practical life, and where there is not harmony in the music of one's character, he cannot please himself or the world.

THE BARUNI FAIR OF DACCA.

THIS is the oldest and most important fair in Bengal Proper. It is held on a chur in Munshigunge in the district of Dacca, commencing from the Kartic Purnima day, which generally occurs at the latter end of October. Tradesmen from all parts of the country resort to it, and sales and purchases amounting to some lakhs of rupees are effected. Hitherto there was no time limited for this Mela or Fair, but since 1874 the authorities have on sanitary grounds restricted the Mela to one month. In 1874 the period was first fixed for one month, but on appeal it was extended to 15 days more. In 1875 the local authorities were pleased to fix it for a month and a half, and in 1876 the same. In 1877 one month was again fixed and in 1878 ditto, and in consequence of this short duration the dealers who had resorted to it suffered much loss. The inhabitants of Dacca and some of the leading mercantile firms of Calcutta and Marwari merchants have lately submitted a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for extension of time. We have been furnished with a copy of the memorial, from which we give the following extracts:

As the promotion of commerce has always been one of the principal objects of Government, your petitioners humbly submit that it cannot be consistent with that object to put obstructions in the way of internal trade or commerce at this fair by restricting its duration. This Fair or Mela commences on Rash Poornima day which generally corresponds with the month of October or the beginning of November. It is held on a Chur, a place close by Moonsheegunge, and as it is every year flooded in the rainy season, it does not sufficiently dry up before the end of October, consequently it is not convenient to open the mela earlier. And as the date of the mela is well known both traders and purchasers come to it at that time. Even the people, who bring the materials for the construction of huts, do not come in earlier, and the shop-keepers cannot erect the shops till the usual time of the Fair. About a week or ten days are lost in selecting the grounds, raising sheds, and unloading the goods and nearly the same time is lost in repacking unsold goods and dismantling sheds. As after the expiration of the term no one is allowed to remain there under recent orders, the dealers have practically no more than a fortnight's time for real transactions.

This Mela affords a good opportunity to merchants and dealers of all ranks and classes in different parts of British India to send their goods there for disposal. Merchants from distant districts send their goods in country boats, and the shortening of the duration of the Mela enhances the difficulty of the dealers, who cannot get boats in sufficient number at the same time. Hindu merchants cannot despatch their goods during their Pooja holidays, and boats in sufficient number are not procurable earlier than the Baruni day. Notwithstanding the Railway and Steam communications merchants are obliged to ship many of their goods in country boats such as stones and glass wares &c. People from Burma, China, Penang &c., come to the Mela with their goods in their own vessels, and the short duration of the Mela is a great disadvantage to them. Whatever the facility that easy and quick communications with Calcutta have placed within the reach of the people, it has not in the least reduced the importance of the Mela, as a place for large commercial transactions or removed the motive from the dealers, for transporting their wares to it on a large scale, and making sales there, and the reason for this is that small tradesmen from the country and district towns, still

...ntage to make purchases here, which ...ll them with profit. And village people ...p-keepers also resort to it in large numbers ...hases of durable goods for their year's con... ...to all small dealers and consumers it is less ...d more safe to make purchases at their doors ...mit capital to a distant place like Calcutta, subject ... transit charges and risk of correct delivery. Every ... tradesman are well aware that to those, who ... on a small scale, and with a small capital, ...le to make purchases in the neighbour... ...distance and the reasons are obvious. ...oods from Calcutta they are obliged to ...ore they receive their money's worth, ...expense of sending a man to Calcutta to ...t take charge of their goods, the percen... ...transit expenses become rather heavy in ...all purchases such as 2 pieces of cotton ...rosene Oil or a maund of sundry articles. ...Disadvantages and risk of transit. What ...s to the dealer cannot be profitable to the ..., whose purchases are still on a smaller ... reasonable to suppose that a poor ryot or a ...holder, living at a distance of 100 or 150 ...utta will engage the services of a man to ...o purchase two pieces of cloth or a pair of ...dvantages which the Mela offers to the small ... will be apparent from the consideration of the ...g facts. They can make a selection from a large ...hatever they want, they can get immediate delivery ...at they want, and get quick returns of their capital at ... small profit; towards the close of the Mela merchants ...prefer selling the residue of their goods at a nominal profit ...to taking them back which entails upon them expenses of ...carriage and loss incidental to packing or repacking.

That the Mela offers to the wholesale dealers of the Eastern districts the best opportunity of exporting a considerable portion of their goods which may be adapted to the tastes inclinations and local demands of the purchasers from various parts of the country and such opportunity does not occur to them of meeting such an assembly of various nationalities as on this occasion. The visitors are not confined to the eastern districts alone, but they come from the western central and northern districts of Bengal as well as from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Cashmere and Nepal. They come as much to buy as to sell.

It has been alleged your petitioners understand, that the Mela affords no advantage to the ryots. After what they have taken the liberty to set forth above, it is unnecessary to say much on this point except this that a second opportunity does not occur to the village ryots to have before them at a view such a large collection of Indian and foriegn goods and where they can make actual purchases according to their means. In fact this Mela is of special advantage to the ryot living in the distant interior for the purchase of what is to him rare goods for which he cannot afford time and money to visit Dacca much less Calcutta.

As for sanitation the rules laid down by the local authorities for the observance of sanitary laws are strictly enforced and they are as carefully observed by those concerned. Except for a few days in the middle of the Mela-time, the gathering dwindles into four or five thousand persons, who do not constitute a fixed population, but are subject to constant efflux and influx. So whatever the length of time to which the Mela might extend there cannot be the remotest apprehension of outbreak of sickness from the gathering of large crowds of people on one spot who are not stationary.

For the foregoing reasons your petitioners humbly and respectfully pray that the duration of the Kartic Baruni Mela at Moonshigunge may be extended to two months.

The memorial is signed by the following leading mercantile firms of Calcutta :

Graham & Co.	Ker, Dods & Co.
Gladstone Wyllie & Co.	Anderson Wright & Co.
Hoare Miller & Co.	A. Agelasto & Co.
Ralli Brothers	Carlisles Nephews & Co.
Tamvaco & Co.	Duncan Brothers & Co.
Petrocochino Brothers	Finlay Muir & Co.
Ralli Mavrojani	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.

It is also signed as stated above by a large number of Marwari merchants and inhabitants of the district of Dacca.

We think the memorialists have a just grievance. A week or ten days as they point out are lost in putting up sheds and set business a-going, and similarly some days are lost in packing up goods and fitting out for the return journey, as not a single soul is allowed to loiter after the authorized time. It is not convenient to put up sheds earlier, as the chur does not get sufficiently dry immediately after the rains. So the vendors have not practically full one month's time for the transaction of business. Such being the case we think the limitation of one month's time unnecessarily puts a clog on business. If the people want a longer time, we do not see any good or valid reason why the Government should refuse it. If the Government has been led to restrict the time from sanitary reasons, the proper enforcement of sanitary regulations, we submit, would obviate all objections on that score. These regulations we are informed are duly enforced, and we have never heard that the mortality has been at any time unusually heavy. It is observable that a Mela is attended by a floating population, which must be constantly on the move, and there cannot, therefore, be overcrowdedness at any time. We believe some charge is made upon the owners of the land for the proper conservancy of the Mela for the time it lasts, but if that charge is not sufficient it may be raised, and the fullest arrangements made for proper sanitation. The restriction of the period of the Mela to one month, as the merchants and tradesmen complain, is a source of serious inconvenience, hardship and loss to them as well as to buyers or consumers. They pray that the time be extended to two months, and we think that their prayer is perfectly reasonable. We hope it will be complied with.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returned to the capital on Friday last. There was the usual gathering of officials and native gentlemen at Government House to welcome His Excellency, but there were very few representatives of the non-official European community. We are exceedingly sorry to learn that an Eurasian lunatic had attempted the lives of His Excellency the Viceroy and of his Private Secretary Sir George Colley by firing shots at them. The morning papers publish the following as the official account of the affair :

"As the Viceroy was passing along the Strand Road on his way from Howrah to Government House, a pistol shot was fired in the direction of His Excellency's carriage, but neither the occupants of the carriage, nor the guard accompanying it, were apparently aware that any shot had been fired. As the second carriage passed, containing Sir George and Lady Colley, another shot was fired from the same direction. Upon this, Sir George Colley and Captain Rose alighted from their carriage, and seized the miscreant who had fired the shot. A small five chambered revolver pistol was found on his person, and he was forthwith made over to the police. It has been ascertained that he is an East Indian, by name George E. Dessa. He comes of respectable family, and was for some years in Government employ. Owing to weakness of intellect, he has been out of work for many months, and for the past six weeks has been supported in Calcutta by charitable friends. He was only lately discharged from the Allahabad Lunatic Asylum, and his mother, who is still alive, has been deranged for about 30 years. He is addicted to opium, and when arrested was under the influence of liquor. Generally speaking he was harmless and inoffensive, but he has frequently been known to use threats both against his employers and his own relatives. Since his arrest, he talks incoherently, and professes not to know what has occurred."

We offer our humble but sincere congratulations to His Excellency the Viceroy and to Sir George Colley on their narrow escape. All India rejoices and feels grateful to Providence that the ruffian missed his aim. If he be really a lunatic, he should never have been set free.

LAST SATURDAY the Bengal Council reopened, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presiding. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal introduced the Calcutta Tramways Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckland obtained leave for the introduction of a Bill relating to the borrowing powers of the Port Commissioners, and the Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy moved for leave for the introduction of a Glanders and Farcy Bill.

WE HEAR that a Chapter of the Star of India will be held by His Excellency the Grand Master at Government House on New Year's Day.

THREE of our morning contemporaries feel sorely disappointed with the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the last Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality, because it is not written in the usual slashing style of Sir Ashley Eden. These critics seem to forget that there is a season for every thing, even for abuse. If the Municipal Commissioners have not deserved abuse, do they wish that the Lieutenant Governor should nevertheless heap abuse upon their devoted heads? The Commissioners were unfortunate in their first Chairman, and although like other mortals they had certainly their imperfections, it was patent to all that they were made to answer for *his* sins of omission and commission. A change has come over the spirit of their administration since his separation and the accession of the present Chairman, and the result has been a thorough change for the better. By the labours of one single year the Commissioners, materially aided by their present head, have not only paid off the debts and extinguished the deficits bequeathed by the late Chairman, but have been able to reduce for the next year the house-rate from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. and water-rate from 3¾ to 3¼ per cent. after providing for all ordinary works, allotting Rs. 35,000 for special improvements, and leaving a cash balance of more than a lakh of rupees in the general fund. As for correcting abuses, they have reformed the Collectorate, made several improvements in the management of the markets, in the superintendence of stores, and in the supervision of conservancy. They have provided for the thorough illumination of the town with gas, for the completion of the drainage works, and for the doubling up of water-supply. By filling up 14 miles of ditches along and within bustees they have greatly improved the habitations of the poor. Surely Sir Ashley Eden could not be so unreasonable as to ignore all these services. If there is any doubt as to whether he has put his *imprimatur* upon the Resolution, let the disappointed critics refer to its date. Of course the style is neither Sir Ashley's nor Mr. Mackenzie's, but if they had not endorsed the opinions recorded in the Resolution, they would not surely have attached their names to it.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the London *Statesman* projected by Mr. Robert Knight has been published. The delay which has occurred in the publication of the paper has rather strengthened its position and prospects. It will be the organ of the Liberals, but its strong point will be the Indian section. India will now have for the first time a journal devoted to its special interest, and conducted by gentlemen, who are personally acquainted with her myriad millions and their varied wants and wishes. We hope all India will unite in making this journal a success. It is not money alone, which will ensure success. Public-spirited native gentlemen should combine and send weekly letters to the *Statesman*, setting forth in temperate language Indian opinions on the topics of the day, and drawing attention to the practical effects of Indian laws and administration. They cannot have a better organ for appeal to the national mind of England regarding Indian matters than this.

WE DO hope that some one will restrain that naughty child, who is now playing the King at Mandalay. He is, if we are informed aright, trying the patience of our Government too much. He lately sent a party of 250 men to the British territory, it is said, with a hostile errand, but he had afterwards the good sense to withdraw them. Let him not come too near the British Lion, for he may be devoured in no time, and then there will be no one to pity him.

WE HEAR that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot retires in March next. No one has yet been nominated to his place. We do not understand on what principle the alternate choice of a Bombay and Madras Civilian every five years is based. This system was introduced by Lord Lawrence. We for one hold that the best man available should be taken into the Supreme Council, irrespective of his provincial or presidential connection. We hear that as Sir Andrew Clarke will not return to India the successor of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will be put in charge of the P. W. D.

THREE new members have been appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. G. C. Paul, the Advocate-General, has been re-appointed *vice* Mr. J. D. Bell, resigned. Mr. C. D. Field has been appointed in the room of Mr. Ameer Ali resigned. Mr. Field's accession will bring strength to the Council. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea, son of Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, Ooterparah, has been appointed *vice* Raja Promothonath Rai Bahadur of Dighaputtya, who has gone out by rotation. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, being M. A. and B. L., a pleader of the High Court, and a practical zemindar. As the manager of his own and his father's extensive estates he has an intimate acquaintance with the practical working of the zemindari system, which cannot but be of great value to the Council. His appointment is also a compliment to his venerable father, whose enlightened liberality, public spirit, and patriotism deserve a graceful recognition. Sir Ashley Eden deserves great credit for bringing our well-educated and meritorious young men to the front.

THE AUTHORITIES of St. Xavier's College have a very good custom of entertaining their friends with a dramatic performance by some of the lads of the College on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to its pupils. On last Thursday this interesting ceremony came off, Sir Richard Garth presiding, and the amateur lads acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Some of them, particularly the young man who personated the Minister to the Grand Duke of Florence, as Sir Richard Garth remarked, did better than grown up men, who pretend to know much. Master Niccolini also shewed much promise of future excellence. After the distribution of prizes was over Sir Richard addressed the boys in a few hearty sentences. He wished that other schools would imitate the dramatic performances, which gave the boys a good training in the art of elocution, an art he said essential to success in life. He exhorted the boys to pursue independent professions in preference to Government employ.

WITH REFERENCE to the extract which we gave in our last from the *Indu-Prokash* regarding the invidious distinction made between the European and Indian Barristers at the Bar Library of the Calcutta High Court, we are requested on behalf of both branches of the Bar to mention that no such distinction is made. There is no separate table for Indian Barristers, and no line of demarcation drawn between them and their European brethren. All have equal rights and privileges. The "Asia Minor" referred to we are assured was a joke perpetrated by an old Barrister, no longer here, who was probably led to make the remark from observing a not unnatural desire on the part of Indian Barristers to congregate together. As the remarks of the *Indu-Prokash* might lead to an impression in Bombay that the European Barristers of Calcutta ill-treat their Indian brethren, we hope our contemporary will insert this contradiction in his paper.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Temple Asylum for the Lame and Blind was held on Saturday last for the final disposal of the Fund, Maharaja Narendrakrishna Bahadur presiding. As usual the meeting was very thinly attended. There were five European and three native gentlemen present. The President proposed that as the subscriptions were raised for a charitable purpose, the fund should be made over to some charitable institution, and he named the projected Hindu Hostel and the District Charitable Society, to either of which the contribution would be a substantial aid. The European members present did not agree to this proposal but voted that the subscriptions should be refunded to the subscribers. We regret much this resolution. On behalf of the native subscribers we can say that they would prefer to transfer their money to some charitable institution. We would recommend Maharaja Narendrakrishna to obtain a list of native subscribers from the Secretary and address a letter to them each, stating the purport of the resolution come to and suggesting to them the propriety of transferring their subscriptions to a charitable institution like the District Charitable Society. We are almost sure that they will to a man give their assent to such a proposal.

WE SEE it stated that the Madras Government has sanctioned a vacation of twelve days for Xmas for the Madras Presidency. What a contrast is this to the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the Durga Puja holidays! Madras is the third port in India; this is the busiest season of the year for commerce, but the merchants of Madras have no objection to a long Xmas vacation of twelve days. The interests of commerce will not suffer from this long vacation; it is only when the Hindus enjoy their national festival, which is as dear to them as Xmas is to the Christians, the interests of commerce suffer. So much for the consistency and impartiality of our Government. *Apropos* of this subject the *Western Daily Mercury* of Plymouth has the following:

We publish an extract from the *Hindoo Patriot* recording another step in the march of Imperialism. This time the Government have bowed to the long-continued cant of a class of missionaries and have curtailed the Durga Puja festival—the Christmas of Bengal. Another high-handed act, and one that of all others we did not expect from Lord Lytton. We did not think he would have yielded to the vulgar clamour of a class of bigots who would put down the few genial festivals that still remain to gladden the lives of the vast millions of India. The first step was to tell all manner of falsehoods of the festivals. The next step was to get them forbidden, and this, which failed during the reign of Lord Lawrence, (a friend of the missionaries) has succeeded under Lord Lytton, who can hardly be believed by anybody to have a principle in the matter. It is simply the Imperial love of intermeddling and of riding rough-shod over the masses of the people. Lord Lytton will have doubtless pleased a wretched class of intermeddling people, and will have made every true Hindoo to loath the English name.

Perhaps, as our English contemporary suspects, there is missionary feeling at the bottom, though it is not avowed. But whatever the motive, which has led the Government to cut down the Durga Puja holidays, the feeling which its decision has produced among all classes of the native population is one of grave disappointment, grief, and dissatisfaction. May we venture to ask the Government of India to reconsider the matter. Surely it ought not to drive the people to the necessity of appealing to England on a small local question like this.

GREAT are the rejoicings of the people of Jemua-Kandi in the district of Moorshedabad at the restoration of their sub-division. This sub-division had been established by Sir John Peter Grant at the instance of the late Rajas Pertapchunder Sing and Issurchunder Sing, but it was abolished under the orders of Sir George Campbell. The result of this measure was great increase of crime, and consequent insecurity of person and property. The inhabitants of the sub-division accordingly petitioned the present Lieutenant Governor for the restoration of the sub-division, and His Honor has complied with their prayer. A correspondent writes to us to say that the people are blessing His Honor with both hands.

WHILE the Government has cut down the Durga Puja holidays, it does not for a moment consider whether the long winter vacation for our schools is reasonable and conducive to the best interests of education. This is just the time when the boys should be at work, but they are now left to play, and this arrangement has been made only to suit the convenience of a few missionaries and European professors and teachers, who like to enjoy the cold weather. A long vacation in summer would certainly be reasonable, and in the days of the late Council of Education this was the case. Then the examinations used to be held in March and April, and the vacation commenced thereafter. This practice still obtains in the Calcutta Medical College. Why should not the University authorities revert to the old practice? Surely they ought to have the good sense to see that the boys can work much harder in winter than in summer.

REVIEWS.

Essays on Literary and Social subjects for Matriculation candidates and others. By N. J. Ratnagar, Editor of the Hindu Reformer.

THIS small volume contains a series of ninety-two essays on different subjects. The essays are short and instructive, and we hope they will answer the purpose which they are intended to serve, that is "help matriculation candidates in the preparation of their studies for the Matriculation Examination." We think, however, Mr. Ratnagar might have spared himself the trouble and expense of getting up this publication.

Raja Mala or Annals and Chronicles of Tipperah in Bengali. By Koylash Chunder, Sinha Shomeprokash Press, 1876.

THIS is a valuable contribution to the history of Bengal. But the merit of the history is much impaired by the writer's attempt to compress many important events within the short space of eighty or ninety 12mo. pages. There is not much in the later or modern history of Tipperah. It is the early history of the principality with which we are deeply interested, but in the book before us the events have been summarily disposed of. The author's manner of treating is however excellent and the book deserves every encouragement.

Assrumati, a drama in Bengali, by the Author of Purubikrum and Sarajini Nataks, Calcutta, 1286 B E.

We hate that species of literary cowardice which dissuades writers from allowing their names to appear on the title pages of their publications and who make themselves known to the public when they find their bantlings are received with favor. The story of this drama is based on the same historical events which form the subject of Mr. R. C. Dutt's Romance of Jibun Sundhaya. In facts the period and the events are identical. We do not think that a romance writer and a play-wright base their works on such stirring events are tinged the romance of real life, require much [illegible] making their writings attractive and enter[illegible] There are all the elements in the events then which excite the feelings, rouse the most apathet[illegible] callous to a sort of involuntary passion and tou[illegible] heart. As regards the work before us we gi[illegible] writer every credit for having produced a perfor[illegible] quite suited to the tastes of the theatre-going p[illegible] of the rising generation. It is however neither a tr[illegible] nor a comedy, nor a comi-tragedy nor a farce bu[illegible] kind of literary punch.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurramtollah-street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 13th December, 1879.

Our market during the week just closed did not manifest any improvement. The same depression continued as before, except in Indigo which attracted good attention and sales went off very satisfactorily.

IMPORTS.

Piece-goods.—There have been limited transactions chiefly for local consumption in Grey kinds *viz.*, 39in. 8½lbs, 45in. 9lbs, 50 and 54in. Shirtings. Jaconet Mulls, Madapallam and T. cloth. Prices remain stationary. White goods continued to be in less enquiry.

Prints.—Sundry sales at previous rates.

Yarns.—For Import 40s there has been a better enquiry and prices have advanced 1 @ 2 ans. per lb. Local manufacture 20s., 16s. and 10s. at the early part of the week found no buyers, but towards the latter end an enquiry sprung up and limited operations at the bazar took place at former prices.

EXPORTS.

This market continued to experience depression in consequence of high prices for country produce, combining with a further rise in the rates of freight and exchange.

Indigo.—Four public sales were held during the last week and about 1,700 chests were sold on the 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th instants. There was good and brisk competition and in some instances the prices were the highest ever obtained.

		ch.	per Fy. Md.
C. M. & Co.	Joradeeh Jessore A.	12	357-8
G. I. & Co.	Singhia S.	10	340
J. E. S.	Sharporeoondee	11	310
G. N G.	Sugrampore S.	10	377-8
G. H. G.	ditto	9	362-8

Tea.—A Public Auction Sale took place on Wednesday the 10th instant, 9,461 chests were offered, but 8,466 found buyers. The sales went off rather without energy, prices had a lower tendency in medium qualities. There was a fall of ½ to 1d. per lb.

Shellac.—There has been almost nothing done in this market, prices have a downward tendency.

Jute.—This market continued firm, but prices at the close of the week in consequence of buyers not operating freely have declined 1 to 2 annas except Daorah.

Rice.—In the absence of demand operations were confined to a limited extent, although prices have been cheap enough.

New Crop.—Gross Table—250 tons for Great Britain and Bombay at 3-13.

Ashkooly	200 tons	@	2-13-6
Cookrahattee	150 ,,	@	2-8-6
Ballam	50 ,,	@	for
The Coast		@	2-12-6

Oil Seeds.—Only limited transactions in linseed for America Rs. 4-14-6.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE.

There has been little or no animation in this market during the week and prices of most of the Joint-Stock shares showed a downward tendency.

Government Securities at the early part of the week were not enquired after, but towards the latter end there was a better feeling and prices slightly recovered; this was owing to the reduction of 1% for interest and discount by the Bank of Bengal on the 11th Instant.

Closing	rates.
4%	92-14
4½%	101-5@101-6

MONEY MARKET.

(*December* 13, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	13 *a*	93	2
4	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	99	0 *a*	99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	95	8 *a*	96	0
4	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4			p.	ct.
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	101	6 *a*	101	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	101	6 *a*	101	8

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

Cent. for 15 years (1882). Rs. 101 *a*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

...t. of 1864 (1884)	... Rs.	106	0 *a*	106	0
...t. of 1865 (1885)	... ,,	106	8 *a*	107	0
...t. of 1866 (1886)	... ,,	107	0 *a*	107	0
...ent. of 1867 (1887)	... ,,	107	8 *a*	108	0
...ent. of 1870 (1890)	... ,,	109	0 *a*	109	0
...ent. of 1872 (1892)	... ,,	109	8 *a*	110	0
...ent. of 1878 (1908)	... ,,	102	0 *a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
...t. Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway	25	4	0
Mymonsing Rood Cess, Committee	8	4	0
His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa	13	4	0
Lachmeenarain Esq., Bhangulpore	4	0	0
C. A. Kelly Esq., C.S., Furreedpore	20	0	0
District Engineer, Bhangulpore	24	8	0
Secretary Khamargachi Deo Hitoshini Sobha	6	10	0
Baboo Kedarnath Dutt, Sirkarpore	13	4	0
,, Bhogovatichura Ghose, Rangoon	10	0	0
,, Rakhaldas Haldar, Chotanagpore	13	4	0
,, Hurrochunder Ghose, Hooghly	6	10	0
,, Promodanath Mookerjee, Ramnagore State	10	0	0
,, Kadarnath Mookerjee, Chooadangah	1	11	6
,, Ramaprosad Chuckerbutty, Ampta	3	5	0
,, Rajendrolal Sircar, Konnaghar	5	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Ghose, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,, Sristydhur Ghose, Baloogunge	10	0	0
,, Kadarosser Roy, Jessore	13	4	0
,, Chundernarain Singh, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
,, Ramdoyal B. A. Pattialah	13	4	0
,, Sarodachurn Gain, Kallygunge	5	0	0
,, Beharylal Banerjee, Koostia	6	0	0
,, Gopalnarain, Bombay	4	0	0
,, Bhoggobuttychurn Mookerjee, Mozufferpore	6	8	0

ERRATA.

For Shamachurn Chatterjee, Engineer's Office Agra, read Shamachurn Mookerjee,	5	0	0
For Khether Mohun Mookerjee Bushirhat Rs. 13-4 read	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 10, 1879.

GENERAL.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on work connected with the management of the escheated estates in Gya:—

Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

,, Shee Nundun Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector.

The services of Captain M. L. Elliot, Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from this date.

Mr. C. C. Quinn Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to Bankoora.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun with effect from the date on which he received charge of that district.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the trial of cases under that Act in that district.

Baboo Gogan Chunder Banerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the district of Hazaribagh.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, C.S., on special duty is allowed furlough for fourteen months under Section 21 Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st January next or from any subsequent date within one month from that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Magistrate and Collector Moorshedabad is allowed furlough for 10 months and 14 days under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 20th January 1879.

Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Backergunge is allowed leave for 2 months and 25 days under the Rules in Chapter VII of Civil Leave Code with effect from the 17th instant.

Mr. F. B. Taylor Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jessore, is allowed leave for two months under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hooghly is transferred temporarily to Jessore vice Mr. F. B. Taylor.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sarun is allowed leave for three months under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Radhica Lall Shome temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Julpigoree, is allowed leave for 15 days under Section 44 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya is allowed subsidiary leave for thirteen days to enable him to join his appointment.

Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moheshreka, Howrah is vested with the powers of a Collector under the provisions of Act VII (B. C.) of 1868.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pubna is allowed leave from the 13th September to the 12th November 1879 inclusive under Section 10 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 6th June last.

Mr. R. S. Greenshields, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division and is posted to the Patna district.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.

At Comilla, on Thursday the 4th December 1879, corresponding with the 18th Aghran 1286 B. S., the wife of Babu Asutos Chatterjea, Peskar of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, of a daughter.

Notice.

In the Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay during the present year, it is stated that a homeward mail will be despatched from Bombay on the 29th December. The British Post Office has however arranged that there shall be no despatch from Bombay on that date. The last homeward mail of the current year will leave Bombay on Monday the 22nd December, and the first homeward mail of the ensuing year on *Saturday the 3rd January.*

A GRAND FANCY FAIR,

IN AID OF CALCUTTA CHARITIES,

Under the distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY

The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, G. M. S., I. G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

AND

The Honorable Sir Richard Garth, Kt.,

WILL BE HELD ON

NEXT NEW YEAR'S DAY,

AT THE

SEVEN TANKS VILLA,

Kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee.

BY

BABU NUNDO LALL MULLICK.

Stalls will be provided gratis for Charitable Institutions on application before the 20th December to Major H. S. Jarrett, No. 17, Elysium Row, to whom also application should be made for providing Games and Entertainments.

Managing Committee;

Archbishop P. Goethals, S. J. President.

Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Apcar, A.A.
Apcar, A.G.
Blanchar d de Farges.
Bellamy, J. F.
Bonnaud, A. L.
Bonnaud, W. A.
Broderick, J. M.
Cantopher, J. M.
Carbery, R. J.
Chambers, Dr. E.
Chambers, N. A. R.
Charriol, E.
Conroy, G.
D'Rozario, S. P.
Copeland, Capt. J.
Cox, N.
Ezra, E. D.
Firth, H. A.
Gallian, Chevalier G.
Graham, Lieut.-Col. F.
George, S.
Gubboy, E. S.
Harrison, H. L.
Hart, E. W.
Harendra Krishna, Raja Bahadoor,
Hutchinson, Capt. H. M.
Johnson, A. L.
Kelley, W.
Macaulay, C. P. S.
Maninckjee Rustomjee.
Mendes, M. A.
Moore, F.
Newton, H. W.
Neiberding, Rev. F. J.
Nundo Lall Mullick.
Page, W. H.
Power, M.
Prestage, F.
Rodrigues, D.
Romaine, St L.
Rowe, J. F.
Reuther, J.
Sealy, J. F.
Smith, Dr. D. B.
Shatya Nanda Ghosal, Raja.
Vanleutsew, E. M.
Vallis, J.
Van Eetvelde.
Wilson, A.

H. S. JARRETT, *Major,*
Hony. Secy., Fancy Fair Committee.

Notice.

On and after Monday the 15th December 1879 the following will be the rates of admission to the Zoological Gardens, Alipore—

From sunrise to 3 P. M., on each day, Sunday included, *one anna* per each adult; from 3 P. M., to sunset *four annas* on week days, and *one rupee* on Sundays.

Children under 8 *years* admitted *free* on all days and hours."

"FOR SALE" Courting the Muse, "being a collection of original poems by a young native of Bombay. Price one rupee, postage free. It is the first poetic work of its kind from India."

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED

An experienced Head-Master and an English knowing Head-Pundit for the Higher Class Government Aided English School, at Gur Bhowanipur in the district of Howrah. The posts are worth Rs. 60 and 40 respectively per mensem. The Applications with copies of testimonials must reach Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayratna or the undersigned on or before the 22nd instant.

(Sd.) RAMPRASANNA RAY,
Asstt. Secretary.

HOOGHLY AND HOWRAH DISTRICT WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that Tenders for all works including Earthwork, Masonry, Stone and Brick Metalling, &c., are hereby called for. The tenders will embrace all works in each Sub-Division under the Hooghly and Howrah Road Cess Committee, and the approximate value of the work to be undertaken in each Sub-Division is as under:—

Pandua	Rs.	7,489
Hooghly	,,	9,746
Serampore	,,	10,714
Howrah	,,	26,961

All information with regard to rates, &c., can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Hooghly. All Tenders to be submitted with earnest money as per general rules before noon of the 18th December, from the earnest money being of course returned in the event of the tenders not being accepted.

Neither the lowest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

All certificates must accompany the Tenders which must be sealed, and addressed with the words "Tender for—Sub-Division" on the cover, to the—

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Hooghly.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.*

Undertakes to execute printing works in *English,* Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

New Importations of Japanned Ware.

DEED-BOXES, WITH POLISHED TOPS AND TUMBLER LOCKS.

16,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30 inch
Rs. 12-8,	16-0,	18-8,	22-8,	27-0,	32-0,	36-0,	40 each.
		32,	34,		36 inch.		

Rs. 52-0, 56-0, 62-0 each.

Japanned Air tight Dress-Boxes.

30" by 17" by 13"	Rs.	32 0
33" by 19" by 14½"	,,	38 0
36" by 21" by 15"	,,	45 0

Cash Boxes, T. E. T's Lock.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	
Fillet Rs.	12-0	12-8,	13-8,	14-8	16-0,	17-8	each.
Oak... ,,	12-4,	12-12,	13-12,	14-12,	16-4,	17-12	,,

Paper Boxes.

Black (T. E. T.'s Lock)	Rs.	12-0,	16-0,	20-0,	25-8 each.
Fillet ,,	,,	,,	16-0,	20-0,	28-0 each.
Oak ,,	,,	,,	17-0,	20-0,	24-8, 30-0 each.
Black (Barron's	,,	,,	11-0,	14-0,	17-8, 21-8 each.
Fillet ,,	,,	,,	15-0,	17-8,	21-0, 25-0 each.
Black (Tumbler)	,,	,,	8-8,	12-8,	16-0, 20-0 each.
Fillet ,,	,,	,,	11-8,	15-0,	18-8, 23-0 each.

Black Japanned Paper Boxes.

With end wire handles and tumbler locks

		T. E. T. & Co.'s locks.
13¾ by 8¾ by 4¼ ..	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 13
16½ by 10¼ by 5½ ...	,, 11 8	,, 16
19¼ by 22 by 6½ ..	,, 16 0	,, 19

Uniform Boxes, very strong.

20" by 12" by 8", 25" by 14" by 10", 28" by 16" by 12."

Rs. 20, 25, 30 each.

Oval Bonnet Boxes.

No.	1,	2,	3.
Rs.	7-8,	8-8,	10. each.

Round Sugar Boxes.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	
Rs.	1-0,	1-2,	1-4,	1-8,	2-4,	3,	3-12	each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

Drapers, Silk Mercers & Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

NORTHBROOK HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

Mussoorie, Allahabad & Darjeeling.

The largest showrooms, containing the most EXTENSIVE STOCK IN INDIA,

New goods of every description have JUST BEEN RECEIVED,

New Brocaded Silks and Satins
New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
And Brussels Carpets Repps
Damask cloths, Curtains Tapestry Repps
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Mirrors in chaste
Gilded Frames
etc. etc. etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,
Northbrook House, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Steel, Esq., Merchant.
Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Persons assured with Profits in this Company are as shareholders or members of the

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

AGENTS FOR

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE CO.,

BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

MORGAN'S PATENT CRUCIBLES

The capabilities which have now for so many years distinguished these Crucibles are the following:—

Their quality is uniform. They withstand the greatest heat without danger. Their average durability for Gold, Silver, Copper, and other ordinary Metals is forty to fifty pourings, in some cases over one hundred have been obtained. They never crack, and heat more rapidly than any other kind. One annealing only required. Change of temperature has no effect. They can when hot from the furnace be dipped in cold water with safety. The saving of labour and metal is very great. In *Steel Melting* the saving of fuel has been demonstrated to amount to a ton and half to every Ton of Steel fused. For *Zinc* they last longer than iron pots, and save the great loss which arises from mixture with iron. Those for *Malleable Cast Iron* can be used for several days, doing each day nearly double the work of any other Crucible.

As these Crucibles last longer than others it follows that the Saving of Metal must be great, because to each worn Crucible a quantity of Metal adheres. In fact, comparing Morgan's Patent with other Crucibles, the *Saving of Metal, Time,* and *Fuel* alone is more than equivalent to *their cost.*

A. Made in sizes varying from 2oz. to any required capacity, and are marked by the number of seers they will contain, thus—No. 5 will contain 5 seers Copper. No. 100=100 seers No. 200=200 seers. No. 300=300 seers. No. 400=490 seers.

PRICES.

Crucibles	... ...	..	4 annas per No.
Stands...	.. ..	...	2 „ „
Covers...	.. ...	...	2 „ „
Stirrers	... ...	Re.	1 each.

Ten per cent. discount for cash with order on amounts above Rs. 10 and an enhanced discount off wholesale orders.

ANY SIZES OF THE ABOVE CRUCIBLES, FROM 0000 TO 150, SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COY.'S SALAMANDER CRUCIBLES.

Which do not require annealing and do not absorb moisture.

PATENT ANNULAR HOT-AIR FURNACE,

FOR MELTING BRASS, IRON, STEEL, AND OTHER METALS.

Patented by JOHN FLETCHER

For Great Britain, America, France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Russia, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE PATENT FURNACE.

It has no fire bars as in the ordinary brass furnaces, but a solid dished bottom instead. Should the [illegible] metal be accidentally spilt it runs down into the dished bottom and is there collected in a convenient form for remelting. On account of the blast entering the furnace above the place where the metal would lie there will be no necessity, in the event of an accident, to stop working; the metal will take no harm, but can be removed at night when the dished bottom is opened to clean away the slag and take out the stand. All time usually spent in washing and smelting brass ashes is therefore saved by this arrangement. There is a *great saving in coke.* Much less than half the quantity required in the ordinary fires, for a given weight of metal, is necessary in melting in this furnace. *The rapidity of melting*—120 lbs of brass can be run down in half an hour, starting with a cold furnace, subsequent meltings of course being made much more quickly. *Small coke* may be used if a start be given with a bottom of ordinary sized pieces, thus utilising that which for general foundry purposes is useless. *The certainty with which metal can be melted,* it being a well-known fact with casters that with ordinary furnaces, the state of the atmosphere seriously affects the draught and time of fusion. *If the outlet B* is led into a chimney stack the furnace can be worked without a blast, thus obviating the necessity of suspending operations while the fan is not running. After using the furnace, in the event of another heat not being immediately required, it is only requisite to shut off the blast, take out the crucible, and close the lid, and the furnace will keep alight for several hours without the addition of fresh fuel.

Its capabilities (now practically proved by many eminent firms) are as follows:—Previous to his invention of this furnace the Patentee had *four* of the ordinary furnaces with fire bars in them in full work, and one 60 lb. crucible in each, but since adopting this furnace he has dispensed with the ordinary furnaces, and is now working with one patent furnace in their place, using a Morgan's Patent Crucible, 100 lb. size, and doing more work.

Orders for Salamander Crucibles and patent Furnaces registered for supply on arrival. Prices and particulars on application to,

T. E. Thomson & Co.,
No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Notice.

The Naral Zemindars intend giving permanent leases of their Parganas, Mahomedshahi, Nasaratshai, Dhuldi, Dantia, and Birmohan. Settlements may be made of villages singly, or in groups. Intending candidates are to apply to

KALI CHARAN GHOSE,
Manager, Naral Joint-Estate.

Naral, 26th November, 1879.

Notice.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 1000 maunde of the best rubble Coal (not less than one inch) for tha Dacca Municipality to be delivered at the Dacca Water Works. Apply on or before the 30th instant to the undersigned.

A. C. TUTE,
Vice-Chairman, Dacca Municipality.

NOTICE.

DOG AND CAT SHEW.

A Dog and Cat Shew will be held at the Zoological Gardens on the 2nd and 3rd January 1880. Prizes will be given for the best specimens of each class of Dog and Cat.

For further information application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Zoological Gardens, Alipur.

By order of the Committee,
LOUIS SCHWENDLER,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 15th Instant the Up Mixed train which leaves Sara at 6-49 A. M. will run in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Sealdah at 9-30 P. M., and arriving at Damookdia at 4-20 A. M., and the Down Mixed which leaves Siliguri at 2-50 A. M., will run in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Damookdia at 9-30 P. M., and arriving in Calcutta at 6-0 A. M.

By order,
Traffic Superintendent's Office, *Saidpur, 5th December* 1879. } G. M. DRURY, Traffic Supdt.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta

Price Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

Surgeon Dentists.

11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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THE "CALCUTTA MAGAZINE."

Single, or specimen copies, forwarded anywhere, free of postage, on receipt of its price Re. 1, which may be sent in postage stamps to the Manager, "Calcutta Magazine,"
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2. Packing As. 8

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepaul after ordering for one large bottle of Darlington's Pain-Curer, expressed his approbation and ordered for a dozen large bottles of the same.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years, standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICES OF THE BRITISH POETS.

BY MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON,

600 PAGES PRICE Rs. 5, POSTAGE FREE CONSISTING OF

Addison, Akenside, Armstrong, Miss Baillie, Bampfylde Barnfielde, Barton, Bayley, Beattie, Beaumont, Blacklock, Bowles, Browne, Browning, Bulwer Burns, Butler, Byron, Campbell, Carew, Chalkhill Chapman, Chatterton, Chaucer, Churchill, Hartley Coleridge, Saml Taylor Coleridge, Collins Congreve Cotton, Cowley, Cowper, Crabbe, Crashaw, Croly Cunningham, Dale Daniel, Darwin, Davenant, Davies, Dekker, Denham, Donne, Drayton, Drummond, Dryden, Dunbar, Dyer, Elliot, Elton, Fairfax Falconer, Giles, Fletcher, John Fletcher, Phineas, Fletcher, Ford, Gascoigne, Gay, Glover, Goldsmith, Gower, Gray, Mathew, Green, Robert, Green, Habington, Hall Harrington, Heber, Mrs. Hemans, Herrick, Heywood, Hogg, Hood, Horne, Howard, Mary and William, Howitt, Hunt, Dr. Johnson, Jones Ben Jouson, Keats, Kemble, Knowles, Lamb, Landor, Lodge, Logan, Lovelace, Lydgate Lely, Macaulay, Mrs. Maclean or L.L., Mallet, Marlowe, Marston, Marvel, Massinger Mickle, Middleton, Milman, Milnes, Milton, Miss Mitford Moir James and Robert, Montgomery, Moore, Motherwell Nash Norton Ocelove Otway Parnell Peele Ambrose Philips, John Philips, Pope, Prior Proctor Quarles, Raleigh, Ramsay, Rogers, Rowe, Charles Sackville, Thomas Sackville, Savage, Sir Walter, Scott, Seward Shakspeare, Shelley, Shenstone, Shirley, Sidney, Skelton Smith, Smollet, Somerville, Mrs. Southey, Sotheby, Robert Southey, Spenser, Suckling, Swift, Taifourd, Taylor, Tennyson, Tickell, Thomson, Turner, Tusser, Wade, Waller, Warner, Joseph, and Thomas Warton, Webster, West, Wilmot, Wilson, Wither, Wordsworth, Wotton, Wyatt, Young.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.

☞ *Price List with Calender* 1879, *free to the customers only. Postage* ½ *anna, price* 2 *annas.*

B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6: 8oz, Rs. 11: 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.

The following large and commodious dwelling houses together with land pertaining thereto.

AT DUM DUM "*Fairy Hall*," AT NAIHATI, the house lately the property of Bipprodass Mitter with numerous and valuable fruit and other trees and tanks well stocked with fish.

Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India Ld. No. 1A, Hare Street, Calcutta.

LIFE OF DAVID HARE, 1 Re. & 8 As.

Spiritual Stray Leaves, one rupee.

BY PEARY CHAND MITTRA.

To be had at No. 20, Nimtolla Street, Calcutta.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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